The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TENDERNESS.

BY CAROLINE.

Come and sit beside me, darling, let me feel my hand in thine,
And that rapture of my spirit, when your heart beats close to mine,—
When the love-light from our mutual eyes in thrilling radiance slips,
And our souls, ecstatic, mingle at the meeting of our lips.

Let thy heart be kind this evening, if my love you ever prize,
Or my beauty ever made me like a glory to your eyes;
Let your heart be mine again, as warm, as tender and complete
As it was when once you swore it, with your lips upon my feet.

For I must implore a favor from your tenderness to-night,
One, compared to which all others I have ever asked are light;
I implore it by the future joys at which our hopes are aimed,—
By the memory of those moments past, too sacred to be named.

Bend your face, my darling, closer, closer down upon my breast,
Till my lips their pray'r have whispered—then upon thy lips will rest—
Take me to the MERCY FAIR to-night, and give me all your votes,
For a lovely—I forget *what*, now—on which my spirit dotes.

L'ANTRE, Pittsburgh May 6th, 1870.

THE CROSS ROADS

Where the roads crossed we met,
My love and I:
In the near bay the ships
Tossed heavily,
Lamps were gone out on earth,
But those in Heaven
Trembled, for two more hearts
That God had riven.

His accent broke the pause;
My tongue was tied.
He found last words to say;
My sobs replied.
Then he drew my white face
Up to the light,
And said, "Farewell, poor love!
Dear love, good night!"

At the cross roads we kissed—
I stood alone;
His was the seaward road,
Mine led me home;
He called, "I shall return!"
I knew "not so!"
Not one in ten returns
Of those that go.

Dreary the great world grew,
And the sun cold;
So young an hour ago,
I had grown old.
Our God made me for him;
We loved each other;
Yet fate gave him one road,
And me the other.

—Alice Horton.

Capture and Recapture of a Cane Presented to Hon. Jeff Davis by ex-President Pierce.

A cane belonging to Jefferson Davis, which was confiscated during the war, has turned up in Ohio. The cane was presented to Mr. Davis by Franklin Pierce, in 1856. It was made of oak taken from "Old Ironsides," and heavily mounted with a massive gold head. On the mountings is the inscription: "General Davis from Franklin Pierce, 1856," and below it on the side are the words, "Old Ironsides."

J. R. Linn, Esq., of Ottawa, says the *Sentinel*, ascertained incidentally that the cane was in the hands of a minister of the gospel, residing in a neighboring county. Mr. Linn, regarding the cane as being infinitely more valuable to Mr. Davis than to any other person, and feeling that it would only be doing to others as we would have others do unto us, wrote to Mr. Davis concerning the matter, and as the answer of Mr. Davis is the shortest and best account of its first capture, and at the same time expresses more fully the feelings of the owner in regard to it than we can, we feel it no breach of courtesy to publish Mr. Davis' own language, which is as follows:

"MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16, 1870.

S. R. Linn, Esq., Attorney at Law etc.

Dear Sir:—Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 11th inst. I had a gold-headed cane such as you describe, which with others was placed with my books in a country-house in Hinds county, Miss.

The man who had charge of them represented to me that U. S. troops came to his house, broke open the boxes containing books, papers, the canes and other things, and took away part and scattered the rest about the fields and wood adjacent.

The particular cane described by you was much valued by me as the gift of my dear friend, the great and good Franklin Pierce. Its value to me has increased by the death of the Ex-President and the loss of other mementoes of him, which were taken at the same time and in the same manner as stated in regard to the cane. You will greatly oblige me by obtaining the cane, as you kindly propose, and sending it to me. * * * *

Very respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Upon receiving this authority Mr. Linn recovered the cane and it has been transmitted to Mr. Davis.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Rural Scenery in England—Oxford, Leamington, York and other Places—The Birthplace of Shakspeare—Castles and Churches, etc.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

To fully enjoy the delights of the country, one should be immured and smoked for some time within the walls of London, and be deafened by its hum and roar. Then the pure air, clear sky, cheerful landscapes, come upon him like a benediction. The road to Oxford and on, is through finely cultivated farms, bright and green with the fresh hues of spring. Most of the country is level or gently undulating, with many pretty little streams, circling quietly through meadows, the sward extending to the water's edge, and making scarcely any break. The beautiful hawthorn hedges, scarcely in bloom yet, but still very charming, running for miles in every direction, add greatly to the sweetness of the scenes.

Oxford—the city of colleges—is quiet and dull, as its almost three thousand students are away enjoying vacation. It is quite a bright little city, supported mainly by the colleges, of which there are twenty; all of them spacious and splendid structures, each having extensive gardens and parks. Each student has two rooms, a chamber and a sitting room or study, furnished neatly, sometimes elegantly, according to the taste and financial ability of the occupants. Those of the higher ranks of the nobility, or at least the more pretentious, may have more rooms, or may have an entire house in the city, as is the case with the son of the Viceroy of Egypt, who is attending Christ Church College. The libraries and apparatus of various kinds are very extensive and valuable, and what seems to be an essential adjunct to these institutions, there are scores of row boats and boat houses along the Isis, in which a due proportion of the term is spent by many of those who are to govern this kingdom.

There are several handsome churches and other public buildings, and a graceful monument to the martyr Bishops, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, with the statue of each in niches on different sides.

Another hours ride bring us to Leamington, the most regular, cleanest neatest, prettiest small city we have entered during our journey. It is a favorite resort for Londoners in summer, and the central point for excursionists to

WARWICK—KENILWORTH—STRATFORD UPON AVON &c.

Warwick castle stands stately and grand, with its ivy covered towers, upon the edge of the Avon, about three miles from the city, out a level, macadamized road, with a wide gravelled footwalk all the way which takes you through some splendid estates. The buildings are kept in good repair, so as to give no hint of its great antiquity, and of the important chapters of history which it contributed, except that its battlements and towers tell of other generations. But in the old Baronial Hall and adjoining rooms are historic furniture and many interesting relics and curiosities of the long past, such as tables, vases, bureaus, money-chests, portraits of celebrities by the Masters, arms and armor, including the helmet of the King-maker as well as that of Cromwell, who unmade kings.

It is difficult to say which most accords with our desires and feelings, to see this ancient castle so full of the romance, and solemn realities of lives that have been, still grand and massive, and unimpaired, the abode of to-day, or the ride over "green pastures and beside still waters," to the grim and mournful ruins of Kenilworth. After enduring that long, memorable seige, to be so shattered by time. After being the scene of as glorious a tournament, when its halls echoed with the voices of gallant Knights, and flashed with the bright eyes of beauty, after the festivals to Queen Bess, surpassing the fairy-tales of oriental magnificence and splendor, which were here enjoyed, to see the walls broken, the towers tumbled, the ivy vainly trying to hide the ragged masonry, to hear the rooks chattering angrily at the curious intruders upon their now domain, gives pause and thought; climb up, the shattered battlements, and you look out upon as lovely a landscape as ever smiled beneath the sunshine, but within is ruin and decay.

You breathe more freely; the melancholy oppressiveness you feel in the midst of tombs, as in ruins of the luxury and power of buried centuries, is lifted from your soul as you turn from Kenilworth and ride through the fine old forests, and the broad green fields of the Stoneleigh park; and are made conscious that all the elegant mansions of the nobility have not crumbled.

Stratford upon Avon—a well behaved, quiet town, sleeps cosily about ten miles from Leamington; and would scarcely have its dreams disturbed, but that it gave birth to, and holds the ashes of the grandest genius that ever flamed out in the firmament of mind. In a neat church which stands in an old fashioned country graveyard, at the edge of the town; with the Avon, flowing placidly, dreamily by; in front of the chancel under a plain, stone slab with a modest inscription, is the mortal portion of the immortal Shakespeare. His wife, daughter, son-in-law and grand-daughter are also entombed there. In a niche in the wall near by is a *painted* bust of the great Poet; in which he is made to appear with small goatee and curled moustache, and pink cheeks, and rakish eyes, a model exquisite; but a perfect caricature upon him of the broad, massive brow; calm, thoughtful gaze; carelessly graceful flow of hair and beard. England has not been slow to erect monuments and set up statues to successful military and naval leaders, and to innumerable weak and wicked rulers; yet here is the tomb and native place of a greater than all these combined without any worthy evidence of the Nation's pride, nothing but a statue in the Town Hall, Scotland, Italy, Germany, Ireland, every place does more honor than is here shown, o the birth place of one so distinguished.

The Avon is called by courtesy a river; as are all similar streams here. But if Chartiers or Turtle Creek, either, would dwindle to half its size, it would equal this. The old portion of the church has stalls with seats so arranged as to turn up against the back, when not in use. When thus turned, the lower sides are seen to be covered with strange devices finely carved. One illustrates a domestic scene; but not as a certain essayist expressed, "the *harmonic* action of the connubial forces." For the liege lord has his spouse held standing upon her head, while he vigorously applies the rod. Perhaps it had been better if that relic of barbarism had perished in the past.

The house in which Shakespeare was born is an old frame building with three gables towards the street. Many of the timbers have rotted, and been repaired or entirely replaced. But the kitchen, into which you first enter, and the adjoining sitting room, with their floors of broken, disjointed stone flags need no certificate of their antiquity, nor do the rickety, but once solid, heavy oak stairs, up which we mount to the low roofed room in which young Will was born. Every inch, half inch, quarter inch of walls and ceiling contains the name of some *ninnyhammer*; who rightly thought, that writing his name in the room where genius was born, was the greatest achievement of which he was capable. But to all others who do this pilgrimage to the shrine of immortality, it is disgusting and irritating to have the names of a thousand silly people constantly before them, turn where they may.

In some of the rooms, called the museum, are many interesting mementoes. Shakspeare's school desk, heavy and awkward as it could well have been made; the deed for this property to the poet's father; the præcipe and declaration in a suit of William Shakspeare vs. John Addenbrook in 1609; an original letter from one Richard Iverney in 1598, asking a loan—the only letter to Shakspeare now extant; his signet ring and crest; an original painting of Venus and Adonis, 1594, and of the Merchant of Venice, 1600; various articles manufactured from his mulberry tree, and other articles of incalculable value to those who admire as they should, him whose memory hallows them. This property is now owned by an association of gentlemen, who add to the collection whatever relics they can secure, connected with Shakespeare's life and surroundings. There are already many editions of the author's works, and a number of portraits, engravings and busts.

ON—HADDON HALL—CHATSWORTH—YORK, &c.

Through continuous pasture lands, which the cattle and sheep evidently enjoy, to the other extreme of smoke, soot and dirt, and that is Birmingham, in which, having seen its extensive manufactories and solid houses, you do not care to tarry. Over more meadows, through Burton; with its miles of all laden trains and acres of breweries; past collieries and iron works, which here invade the pastoral views, we come to Derby. Now and again the ground seeming to weary of its monotonousness, rises into knolls; getting bolder it mounts into hills, and then we dash into tunnels and along ravines, and again enjoy the picturesque in nature until darkness folds all in its drapery, and the cosy inn at Rowsby station soon banishes fatigue and care.

With a clear, bright sky above us, we drive up a sweet valley to Haddon Hall, the property of the Earl of Rutland, built in the 11th century; at Kenilworth we saw how ruin had run riot through baronial halls. Time had done his worst. While Warwick exhibited the triumph of ancestral pride over the ravages of ages showing how care and renovation have made the castle and fortress of the past, the palace of the present, Haddon Hall is of equal interest, yet differing from both of the others, making no effort to preserve a habitable appearance, and yet are willing to crumble away in sheer despair, it firmly and resolutely stands out against the destroying Knight of the hour-glass, determined to preserve its pristine condition to the last, refusing the interposition of renovators. The antique, cumbersome furniture, and faded pictures and dingy tapestry are in keeping with the worn stairways of stone, the sunken arches, cracked towers, rent walls and used up floors, and still they show the old time splendor. The solid chapel, with confessional and pulpit, indicates the provision made for the spiritual wants, while the much more spacious kitchen and ample larders, the high banqueting hall, and long ball room attest the regard for the temporal comforts and pleasures of the day. In the Banquet Hall is an iron ring secured against the wall; into which was fastened the wrist of any who did not make enough drink offerings to Bacchus. While thus imprisoned, cold water was poured down the sleeve. So the punishment was intended to be reformatory, by disgusting the subject with the weak element, which he supposed was intended as a beverage, but which his generation deemed only fit for navigation and ablution. How many were found derelict, and suffered the penalty, is not recorded. The Ball Room is over 100 feet long, lined with oak wainscoting elaborately carved. In the chambers are preserved the bed and mirror used by Queen Elizabeth, and there other mementoes of royal visitors. The gardens are kept neat and orderly, perhaps because of the romance connected therewith, for flowers should bloom where the memories of love dwells. The place is pointed out from which Sir John Manners eloped with Dorothea Vaughn.

Five miles distant, in a quiet, secluded valley is Chatsworth, one of the numerous estates of the Duke of Devonshire; itself sufficient for an Emperor. A number of smoothly macadamized roads run hither and thither, up the valley and across the hills, which form a park of over two thousand acres, through which thirteen hundred deer graze and sport. The gentle, mild-eyed creatures scarcely interrupt their morning meal to look at the passing strangers. Upon the crest of the hills are fine forests, and some clusters of oaks and chestnuts are here and there, down to the clear trout stream, which they call a river—here. All else is clear grass, smooth and trim as a lady's parlor, not a stone, nor a brush, nor a fallen bough, scarcely a withered leaf is to be seen. Across the little river glitters the ducal residence or palace, surrounded by beautiful terraces, winding promenades, arbors, shrubbery, fountains, lakes, statues and green houses.

Wander through the marble hall; and up the wide stairway; along the corridors with sketches and paintings by the most eminent artists; cases filled with books; into the gallery of sculpture with numerous gems; the state rooms with frescoed ceilings and walls of rich tapestry, elaborate oak carving or embossed leather, with superb and costly furniture, some of it historic, as the coronation chairs of George 3d and wife—George 4th and wife—splendid malachyte vases and clock presented by the Emperor of Austria to the late Duke when Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Then go through the gardens and grounds with sweeps of placid sweetness, and wilds of artificial grandeur—rocks piled in confusion, covered with ferns and ivy; secret glens and waterfalls; a curious tree of copper, so natural that the illusion is only dispelled when the water is turned on and spurts from every branch and bud; the spacious green house which cost $400,000; the busts and statues; the water tumbling a series of broad stairs, over the roof of an arbor and disappearing underground. See all and more, and decide if you can, which most to wonder at and admire the Palace, or its surroundings? In each, everything that the most exquisite taste and cultivated art could suggest, and the most lavish outlay of an unstinted treasury could accomplish, has been done; and the result is an earthly paradise. There is no more splendid residence upon this wealthy Island. Its owner may stand at either side, and looking as far as vision will reach, and say "I am monarch of all I survey;" and say it to more purposes and with more pride than the ship-wrecked hero did. Yet he has so many possessions that he spends but about two months each year, in this place, where he might be willing to forget that he owned aught else.

Thus the British nobility live in luxury and pomp, without incentive to ambition or effort. Bulwer speaks of "twin jailors of a noble soul—low birth and iron fortune," but it is mere poetry. The truth is that to a truly noble soul, humble origin and adverse surroundings are but spurs, urging him on and up, to dare and to achieve. Inherited wealth, and titles and rank, transmitted through the accident of birth—indicating no personal merit in the possessor, naturally create an enervated, listless, purposeless life, whose monotony is only interrupted by balls, hunts and races. The wonder should not be that so many of the nobility are idle and dissolute but rather that so many burst the fetters of those twin jailors of the mediocre soul, high rank and noble fortune. Bulwer himself, is a bright example, showing by his versatile and brilliant writings that he is a profound scholar in the sciences as well as classical literature. Lord Derby, but recently buried, unwilling to be idle even when age and infirmities pressed upon him, translated Homer. The present Prime Minister, Sir William Gladstone, finds time amidst the multifarious duties of conducting this great government, to write learned essays and Italian sonnets; strangely diverse accomplishments! And there are others, not willing merely to wear the ribbon of a traditionary rank, but glory rather in a name won by themselves, and a right to be enrolled among the literary and learned, they justly esteem of greater moment than a place in the Book of Peerage. Let them have due honor, while we pursue our journey.

Approaching Sheffield the country is rougher and more broken, but passing the city of famous cutlery, with the smoke of industry curling from its thousand chimneys, we soon emerge again upon the beauteous meadow lands. At every station great numbers get off the cars, and others take their places, hurrying to spend the Easter holidays at home or visiting friends.

As twilight deepens we pass within the walls of York, so old, that the record of its foundation was lost and the date forgotten centuries before the birth of Christ, memorable alike in national, ecclesiastical and Masonic history, the capital of Britain under the Roman sway, the birth place of Constantine, the seat of the Arch Bishopric, and of the famous house of York, the scene of the revivifying of masonry, make it well worth a visit, although it is not so large as its historic importance would signify. The old walls which enclosed the city of centuries ago, are still perfect, without a breach. Within four feet of the top, is a charming promenade, from which full views can be had the inside city, and its large outgrowth, the pretty river Ouse, flowing through, and the outstretching plains beyond.

The most striking building is the cathedral, a magnificent Gothic edifice of immense size, with a chapel in the upper end of the choir, where service is performed, and with ample room in the aisles and naves for a dozen such. It contains many tablets and sarcophagia. The exterior is sadly in need of restoration, for time, and the storms have crumbled the stone, and marred the splendor of the architecture.

To-day is Good-Friday, and it is quite as rigidly observed as Sunday. All places of business are closed, railway traffic is suspended, the hum of industry and trade is hushed. It is as if the steam were turned off from the great motive power of business, and all its cogs and wheels, and intricate machinery stood still, that man in stillness and solemnity may meditate upon his Savior's suffering and death. To those who whirl and hurry through life, scarcely remembering the one day in seven, it is singular and impressive to see a nation so universally suspend its entire commerce and daily life upon one of the days allotted to labor.

From York to Dunbar the country at times rises from the pretty to the beautiful from the dead level to the more rolling, with a ravine now and then. Through Darlington and New Castle we see the busy collieries producing their wonderful yields. Presently we come nearer the coast, and the German Ocean rolls its dark billows toward us, like successive files of an innumerable army, they pour on in apparent anger, but burst into laughter and flaunt the white flag of peace ere they reach the shore. But here is the Tweed, and we must say farewell to old England. Despite all the hereditary and cultivated animosities, and all the disgusting, ridiculous cockneyism and flunkeyism, she is our mother; her sons are our brothers; speak the same language, have the same ambitions and interests; we should strike hands in all movements forward, and together civilize, evangalize, elevate and face the world. Alas, the day when mistaken zeal, or blatant demagogueism shall "let loose the dogs of war, and cry havoc."

J. H. H.

THE GARDEN IN MAY.

[W. H. White in N. E. Farmer.]

Farmers may enjoy the luxury of a pretty, as well as a profitable garden, if they will only take a little pains. To secure this, the women of each household may do much by seeing to and planning for the ornamenting of the garden; and as but a small portion have separate plots for flowers, &c., good taste will soon suggest the way of uniting beauty with utility—flowers with vegetables. How much it improves the appearance of the garden to have all crops arranged so that one may set off the other, and each may show to the best advantage. Let the bean poles be straight and of even length, and set in a line; the pea brush be neatly pressed and set with the flat sides lengthways of the rows, their tops neatly woven together; and everything arranged in neat, regular order, economizing space without crowding.

Many tender plants may be forwarded so as to gain several days or weeks, in time of maturing, by a little trouble in protecting with light frames covered with gauze or glass, boxes, &c. If after planting, a rain falls and the ground becomes crusted, it facilitates the appearance of the tender shoots to loosen and pulverize the crust gently above them, using care not to injure the plants. A mellow surface soil is most favorable to growth at all times, and the ground should be often stirred to admit air, warmth and moisture to the soil below. To obtain the greatest profit and good from a garden, we must plan to have a succession of crops on the same soil—lettuce between carrot and parsnips rows, radishes among melon and cucumber hills, cabbage between early potatoes, and late crops to follow early ones, in a similar way.

Asparagus.—Cut every shoot as soon as it rises to sufficient height for the table, by which means the season of cutting may be prolonged. In cutting use care not to injure the young shoots beneath the surface.

Beans.—Plant bush varieties early. Dwarf Indian Chief, Valentine, and the Princess are good varieties. Pole beans are more tender and less easily protected, and should be planted later. Set the poles first, four feet apart each way, and plant the beans around the poles, three or four inches away, five or six seed to a hill. Leave the Limas till the last, as they are the tenderest and most difficult to start. In planting Limas stick them eyes down, and cover only half an inch with fine, mellow soil. The soil around the poles and in the hills should be a little higher than the common level, to shed the water.

Beets.—The early sown should now be up. Seed may still be sown for summer and fall. Early Bassano, earliest of all, early Blood Turnips, Crapandine and Long Blood, are good varieties.

Cabbage Tribe.—Borecole, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Kale and Cabbage seed may be sown in rich, well prepared beds in the open ground for medium and late crops. Transplant from cold frames and hot beds into rich, mellow soil, well prepared. Examine the roots for cutworms and see that the plants are free of insects and healthy.

Cold Frames.—Remove remaining plants as soon as safe from frosts, &c., and take the frames in and store for another season; good care and an occasioual coat of paint will preserve them for many years.

Corn.—Plant the sweet varieties once in two weeks up to July, for a succession. Mexican Sweet, Crosby's Extra Early, Trimble's Improved Sweet, Farmer's Club, Evergreen, and Mammoth Sweet corn are the best varieties for general selection. Plant small varieties in rows, north and south, 3½ feet apart, three kernels to the foot.

Cucumbers.—Those started on sods in the hot-beds may be transplanted into the open ground. Plant seeds for a succeeding crop, make large hills, and put in two shovels-full of fine, rich manure, and plant plenty of seed, and at intervals of a few days, for bugs, &c. Superfluous plants can be removed as soon as strong enough to resist bugs. A good preventive of bugs is to bend two sticks over the hills, letting them cross each other, fastening them by inserting their ends in the ground and putting a part of a newspaper over them, confining by placing dirt on the edges; this will not only give protection from bugs, but will also tend to forward the plants.

Egg Plants.—Transplant into ground well enriched with warm, fermenting manure from the hot bed, as soon as the weather is warm and settled.

Hot Beds.—Remove all plants, paint, repair and put away sashes and frames for another session.

Insects.—Many are already on the alert, seeking what they may devour. Whale oil soap, guano water, and hen manure solutions are not only offensive to the insects, but give vigor to the plants to resist attacks; dusting with plaster or fine dust will often be sufficient. Covering as recommended for cucumbers, is almost certain protection.

Lettuce.—Transplant from hot-beds and sow seed among hills of vines, along borders of beds, &c.

Melons.—Nutmeg, Musk, Cantelope, &c. Sow seeds in large hills, as for cucumbers. Plant at distances corresponding to growth from four to six feet.

Nasturtions.—Sow where they will be shaded from the mid-day sun. A rather moist soil is best.

Onions may still be sown, if they have very rich mellow surface soil. They usually do best when grown on the same soil several years in succession.

Peas.—To have a succession of this fine vegetable, sow once in two or three weeks. There are a goodly number of varieties from which to select early, medium and late.

Peppers.—Plant out from the hot-bed or boxes in the house, in rows two feet, and eighteen inches apart in the row; manure with hen manure.

Potatoes.—Plant early, the earlier the better, only early planted potatoes should grown in the garden. Begin to hoe as soon as they break ground, top dress with ashes salt and lime mixed, guano or super-phosphate of lime.

Radishes.—Sow in rich, warm soil in any vacant places, and among other vegetables thin planted. Encourage rapid growth with liquid manure.

Squash.—Plant and treat like cucumbers and melons. Early Bush and Summer Crookneck for summer; Hubbard are best for fall and winter.

Sweet Potatoes.—Plant out after the middle of the month in well enriched, sandy, warm soil, in high hills or ridges. Set the plants a little deeper than they stood in the bed.

Tomatoes.—Transplant into well enriched hills, four feet apart each way. A rather sandy soil is preferable to a heavy loam or clay.

Small Fruits, like blackberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, grape vines and gooseberries may be mowed or planted new, if done before the buds swell for leafing out. Neglected grape vines may be pruned after leafing out; other bushes and shrubs may be pruned, tied up to stakes or trellises, hoed, manured and mulched.

—A lady went into the rooms of a noted manufacturer of hoop skirts in New York to examine a new style of hoop which he was anxious to introduce. The wife of the manufacturer, in her zeal, put one of them on, and to exhibit their convenience, and show that they would not pop up here and there, just where they should not, as the wont of this particular article of dress, sat down and lay down with it on. Finally as the crowning recommendation, she said: "Indeed, it is a most excellent article for the communion table. See how well one can kneel in it." And she dropped upon her knees and leaned forward as though about to partake of the sacrament.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday May, 14, 1870.

THE SITUATION.

The present situation of the country is not encouraging. There has been no time since the war closed, five years ago, when we seemed to be so far from peace, and its prosperous results, as we now are. In commerce, in industry, in trade, there is stagnation, the wages of labor are not a reward, for the taxes and cost of living cannot be met by them without scrimping and privation; monopolies are sapping the life-blood of the people, a large proportion of whom are in debt, and cannot see their way out; wild speculation unsettles values, renders business uncertain, and breeds general demoralization. And yet nothing has been done—nothing is likely to be done—by Congress for the general relief. Five months of fruitless legislation have passed; and apart from mere partisan measures nothing has resulted from the thousands of pages of stupid debate which fill the *Congressional Globe*.

What hope is there? Upon the most important subject—one most vitally affecting the interests of the country—the prospect is peculiarly gloomy. No reduction of taxation has taken place—nor is there any hope that it will take place. The debt has not, and will not be, made less burdensome; the currency, if tampered with at all, is likely to be made worse instead of better. New devices for the engraving of bonds, and new vignettes for fractional currency are invented by the artist of the currency bureau; but there is no artist adequate to the task, or the courage to undertake it, who will make the currency more valuable—who will provide a system of more economical expenditure, or propose a measure of relief for the overburdened taxpayers. The President, the Cabinet and Congress are alike dallying with events; the precious time is passing; the day of adjournment is approaching, but the weary round of each passing week brings no promise to the people that a single measure for the public good—in any way abating the evils under which we all labor—is likely to be proposed, or if proposed, with any prospect of success.

How have the pledges of retrenchment made by the Radicals been redeemed? No retrenchment has taken place—none under Radical rule is likely to take place. Frauds grow upon frauds, or are being exposed in the highest official places, day by day; defalcations and embezzlements startle the people, if they have not already become so common as to cease to be startling; every week some new rascality is exposed, informing the people how they are swindled and plundered; and vast schemes of public robbery ripen in the hot beds of corruption, which there is no effort made to cleanse; the taxes increase—the burdens weigh more heavily—the people groan and are in despair. And all this without hope for the better. Misrule riots and is rampant—bad laws continue to oppress us, and become infinitely worse in their operations by being corruptly and oppressively administered; and the prospect for the future darkens and grows more gloomy as the bad becomes worse, and evil accumulates upon evil.

With the accession of the Radical party to power, a Pandora box of ills was poured upon the country, and all the depressions and reverses which the people have suffered are the fruits of Radical rule. There is cause for the alarm and despondency which prevail, and there will be no relief, until that party is deposed from power, and the country, under different auspices and from a new stand point, seeks the road to peace and prosperity, and with the guiding hand of a political and financial policy, that will never be inaugurated by the party in power. This the people are beginning to comprehend, and this remedy will be employed—it may be slowly, but it will be sure.

THE result of recent elections is not very flastering to the Radicals, and they seem to be involved in preplexity in accounting for the change. The recent charter elections in three cities of the west, Pekin, Bloomington and Quincy, Illinois, have all resulted in Democratic victories as against Radical victories a year ago. In each of these a large negro vote was polled, and, as the Radicals claim for their party. In Quincy this vote was three hundred strong, yet the Democratic victory was nearly four hundred. The same state of facts is apparent in Bloomington and Pekin. In their chagrin at these results, the inquiry is naturally made, why is it? Are the Radicals to lose more white men by forcing negro suffrage upon the people than they will gain by the colored vote? The indications are certainly all that way; and the facts palpable in the cities alluded to in Illinois, have been equally so in cities and towns of other States. They will find that their newly acquired negro strength is not sufficient to justify the indulgence of their natural antipathy to the foreigner, and that they can not rely implicitly upon their colored allies, who are beginning to understand and distrust their professions and duplicity.

THE CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

If there is any reliance to be placed in the cable dispatches of the last few days, the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON and overturn the existing government of France is of no ordinary dimensions. But making all due allowance for the fact that the bulk of the information received on this side of the Atlantic comes from Ministerial sources, and is necessarily more or less colored to suit the interests of the government, it is nevertheless a palpable fact that a formidable conspiracy, if not against the life of the Emperor, at least against the French government has an existence.

It is not with the fact whether such a conspiracy does or does not exist to any considerable degree, that we propose to deal in this article but rather with the principles involved.

That there might be a far better government instituted than at present exists in the French empire is clear to every unprejudiced and thinking observer. For the matter of that, there are but few, if any, governments in existence that may not be improved in one or several fundamental particulars. We are not apologists, either for the Third NAPOLEON or the government of his Ministry, and would gladly see France, as well as every other nation on earth, including our own, basking in the benignant influences of a free, well regulated, and just government.

But there is a choice between a settled form of government and anarchy. There is no settled form of government half so oppressive as anarchy, no tyranny so relentless as that of the mob wearing the insignia of authority. France has felt this over and over again to her sorrow and desolation. She has seen life made so cheap in the name of Liberty, that there was blood upon the lintels of every door, and person and property were alike insecure, and at the mercy of organized mobs.

The men who now, and who have heretofore, promised to give liberty and liberal government to France, are the enemies of both liberty and the people. Malcontents, agitators, radicals and dazed fanatics, knowing little and caring less of forms of government, who are ever in love with the storm, and chafe in the quietude of the calm—men whose only object is to assail whatever form of government they may chance to live under, let that be Democracy, Aristocracy or Monarchy. Nothing will satisfy them; not even the result of their own works. Their aim is to tear down what others build up, and when the fragments that they have strewn around assume accidental shape by the force of gravitation, that in its turn is attacked and so on until their own fury exhausts them and burns them out, leaving it to men of wisdom and judgment to collect the scattered fragments and rebuild the structure.

We have a notable example of this in our midst. The Red Republicans of France have been reproduced in abundance upon American soil, and they are now, as they have been for years, engaged in their congenial occupation of destruction. At first they were not satisfied with existing form of government and it must needs be changed and remodeled. But their own work did not suit them any better than that of the original founders, hence, year by year, the work of tearing down, with the pretense of building up, has gone on.

The men who are prominently connected with the insurrectory movements in France, already known to a greater or less extent in such movements, ought at once to stamp its character properly. Among the leading spirits are GUSTAVE FLEURENS, MAZZINI, ROCHEFORT GARABALDI, and others, who at a safe distance, do not hesitate to arrange the plot that would sacrifice countless thousands of human lives and probably desolate half of, Europe, hoping to ride into place upon the stormy waves of general revolution, and inaugurate a tyranny which they now affect to assail so bitterly—a tyranny that would simply be monstrous because it would be wholly irresponsible.

Whatever may or may not be said of the government of the emperor NAPOLEON, it is a fact that is self-evident now, and it will be so recorded on the pages of history, that he is the wisest and greatest ruler upon the eastern hemisphere, and since his accession to the empire has wrought wonders. If he has not given the people of France a free, he has at least given them a settled government, and one that has quickened to life every material interest, and made life and property secure, and kept a naturally volcanic nation practically tranquil for almost a quarter of a century.

The plotters against government in France, and southern Europe generally, who have deluged and will yet deluge provinces with worse than useless effusions blood, commit treason, not so much against particular governments as they do against the world and the great community of nations. They are the enemies of order, the fomenters of discord and the implacably blind destroyers of the common interests of humanity.

It is curious to note with what a paradoxical harmony the Radicals of Europe and America work together. As the emperor NAPOLEON is gradually liberalizing his government, the Radicals here are pressing toward centralization, and the main organs of the party in power overflow with denunciations of the emperor of the French. But wherefore these denunciations, it is hard to understand. At the same time the Radicals in Europe grow more furiously zealous, as the very principles they pretend to love and admire are in process of realization.

THE reconstruction of Virginia may be said to have been completed under the most terrible and heart-rending calamity, as a holocaust to appease the anger and vindictiveness of Radical hate; and as if in partial compensation for the disaster which has recently fallen upon this venerable Commonwealth, it is officially announced that General CANBY has resigned his authority into the hands of Governor WALKER, and that the last Federal soldier has been withdrawn from the soil of the Old Dominion. For the first time, then, since the Confederate capital was located at Richmond, it may be said that Virgihia is free, and mistress of her own destiny. The only question now is, have the supreme Radicals in Congress sufficient strength, in the gratification of their hate, to require any more of the pains and penalties of reconstruction in her case?

Of one thing there can be no doubt—the prevailing sentiment of the country favors a just and liberal policy toward a State which, whatever may have been her faults, has atoned for them by grievous sufferings, and which, it must be conceded, is entitled to this magnanimity. She went out of the Union reluctantly; but once out, she fought gallantly to the end, and the skill of her generals and the valor of her soldiers sustained the tottering fortunes of the Confederacy long after all other support had failed. Since the surrender at Appomattox she has behaved with a discretion and dignity worthy of her fame, and accepted the situation with far less useless complaints than other States involved in the same fate. All that Virginia now needs is capital to develope her vast resources; and with the permanent withdrawal of the military from her borders, there will be no lack either of capital or enterprise to speed her on the road to prosperity and wealth.

POOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The *Gazette* says everybody is in favor of a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN except those "who from ignorance, or from an active sympathy, continue to apologize for treason in the lump and detail." The *Commercial* says it is only vulgar newspapers and "so-called statesmen who join the howl of denunciation and contempt "of MARY," whose infirmities should have been shielded from comment and if possible from the knowledge of the public." The same issue containing the above, has also the following—from Washington:

POOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The report of the Senate Committee of Pensions against the claim of Mrs. Lincoln to a pension, states her cash assets at $58,765, besides some unproductive real estate.

Those two truly loyal organs now have a chance to hurl their "patriotic rage" against the Radical Pension Committee of the Senate, who have apoligized "for treason in the lump and detail," and who have refused to shield Mrs. LINCOLN'S private affairs "from the knowledge of the public,"—but on the contrary refused her a pension—thus apoligizing for treason "in the lump and detail"—and giving the exact figures of her cash account—"thus bringing to the knowledge of the public." Our cotemporaries might revenge themselves by asking the Radical gentlemen on this Committee to explain why they voted Mrs. E. M. STANTON—whose fortune doubles that of Mrs. LINCOLN—eight thousand dollars salary that was never earned. By non-plussing them in this way they might make "treason odious."

How long will the "Universal Suffrage" party deal sincerely or honestly with either the newly-enfranchised colored man or the foreigner, upon whom the right of suffrage has been constitutionality conferred? True to their aristocratic and overbearing instincts, they not only propose to disfranchise the foreigner by a change in the naturalization laws, but are favorably entertaining the proposition to deprive all persons of the right of suffrage if they do not have money to pay a poll tax. This they will eventually do, for although the Fifteenth Amendment says that "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" shall not be permitted as obstacles to the exercise of the right of suffrage, want of property, and birth outside of the United States, as well as want of sufficient education, may be; and these are the tests which the so-called Universal Suffrage party will apply to all who evince the least disposition to oppose their infamous political schemes.

SOME of the negro voters of Wilmington, Delaware, have published a card politely requesting outsiders to permit them to manage their own affairs in their own way, and not to send any colored men into the State to canvass in the approaching campaign, unless at the request or with the consent of the resident, recognized State Committee.

THE colored man, at least in the South, where the carpet-bagger and scalawag are most frequently seen, and his insincerity and rascality most familiarly known, is beginning to understand the schemes of Radical political agitators, and penetrates the flimsy masquerade of sympathy for the black, with a sharpness of mental vision, which, unfortunately, has not been characteristic of the race in the recent past. The same reasons that operate in the Southern States may be urged here, particularly in this section of the State, where there has been such an earnest desire on the part of the Radicals to hoodwink the colored voter.

The editor of the Maysville (Tenn.) *Republican*, the only paper in that State edited and published by a colored man, in a recent article, says of the Radicals.

"They are men who want office; are malicious, and want revenge; *people who want to increase the colored man's enemies, and make a break in the friendship now existing between the colored man and his late owners;* they are the demagogues, unprincipled and corrupt politicians; *men who want an army of soldiers to saddle more expenses upon our State*, in order to do their dirty work under bayonet protection; in a word extreme Radicals. We entreat the men of our race not to be blinded and fooled. Be free, and not the slaves of miserable guides, without judgment, conscience, or honesty."

MRS. LINCOLN.

We presume that our truly loyal cotemporary of the *Gazette* will henceforth wage an unrelenting war against the sympathizers with "treason in the lump and in detail" who compose the Senate Committee on Pensions. In their report upon Mrs. LINCOLN'S case, they say among other things:

No provision of this nature has ever been made for the widows or families of any one of the Presidents or other civil officers of the United States, although many of them, like Mr. Lincoln, rendered most exalted service to the country; and two of the Presidents died while in office, and the families of some of them were left in very slender pecuniary circumstances. There is nothing, so far, to distinguish this case from that of a great body of civil officers of the Government who, of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, from the earliest period, have lost their lives while in the performance of public duties, and have left behind them widows and orphans in bereavement, aggravated by poverty and want. It has not been deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent emoluments in favor of the families of high officers of the State as in European countries; as when eminent officers end their official term they become equal but not superior members of society. The Committee are constrained to find, from the facts before them, that Mrs. Lincoln is not, in fact, in the destitute condition which has been represented, and that her means must be reasonably sufficient to the just necessity of a citizen of the United States, either at home or abroad. A recapitulation of her assets show that the balance of salary for her husband's unexpired year was $22,000, and that on 13th of November, 1867, she received as her share of the personal estate of President Lincoln, $56,765 60) the same sum being also given to her minor son, Thomas,) making her total cash assets, $58,765 60, in addition to which there is some unproductive real estate, of which the committee have taken no account. *They have good reason to believe she also received no inconsiderable amount of clothing, plate, household goods, etc., after the death of Mr. Lincoln, which, in considering her pecuniary condition, should be added to the above mentioned sum.* Subscriptions were opened for Mrs. Lincoln, but the committee is not informed what amount has been realized. Mrs. Lincoln does not seem to urge her claim entirely on the ground of the wants or the comforts of life. In her petition transmitted from Frankfort praying for a pension, she states that she has been advised to try the mineral waters during the summer, and then go to Italy; "but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, though I live as economically as I can." The Committee say—from the standpoint of a European kingdom and European society—this very probably is correct; but in a republican country, where there is no distinction of rank, and where all duties are measured largely by the means of performance, the Committee think a fortune of $60,000, or even one-third of that sum for a lady, must take her out of the category of those whose necessities, in consequence of the casualties of public service, give them a claim upon the Treasury. After other arguments, the Committee conclude by saying: "Under the circumstances of the case they do not think that either sentiment or duty requires a further provision, in accordance with the request of Mrs. Lincoln, and therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed." The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Spencer, Howell, and McCreery.

We have italicised one sentence which is very significant. It is a neat way of telling an unpleasant truth, adopted by the committee. In other words, the committee solemly and officially charge upon Mrs. LINCOLN that she carried away the plate and other appointments of the White House in a most unwarrantable manner. We remember when Democratic editors were denounced without stint for suggesting this thing. Now its truth appears to be verified by an official communication to the United States Senate by one of its most important committees.

THE name of Captain CHARLES B. GILLESPIE of Armstrong county, will be submitted to the Republican convention of the 23d Congressional District as a candidate for Congress. Captain GILLESPIE was of the 78th Regiment and bears a gallant record, and in this particular will recommend himself to the loyal party to a greater extent than Mr. GRAHAM, who has never been charged with shedding any other than bullocks blood. We shall see how the Boys in Blue will fare when officers come to be distributed. They are a good deal like the colored persuasion, good enough to fight and vote, but should not set up for themselves.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

They are to have an election for the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial office in the State of New York. Four candidates are to be chosen by the people. The Democracy, in the convention, declared that, as an organization, they were not called upon, as it was not decent or respectful, in judicial matters, to make any partisan declarations of their opinions, except that they were for an intelligent and honest judiciary. The Republicans, on the contrary, adopted this among their resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That while we recognize that this is not the place to make a declaration of political principles, we think it proper occasion to express our confidence in the National Administration, and our admiration for the illustrious soldier and patriot who is at its head; and we heartily pledge ourselves to sustain him in his efforts to restore economy in our affairs, to raise the credit of the Government, and to secure the administration of equal laws in all our States and Territories."

The Republican party, in convention assembled, in this State, demanded, by resolution, that candidates for the judiciary must hold opinions in accordance with the dominant party, which meant the Republican, of course. Everything must yield to that.

THE Comptroller of the Treasury has issued a circular addressed to national banks, in which he requests that, in view of the great delay in hunting up agents appointed by the banks to be present and certify to the cancellation and destruction of their returned notes, the banks select from among a certain number of gentlemen, whom he mentions by name. As there are over one hundred and fifty agents already registered, and the notes of nearly that number of banks are daily burned, he recommends that for convenience and despatch not more than a dozen agents be permitted to be present, as that number is amply sufficient to look after the interests of all. The Comptroller also directs that mutilated notes must be returned in packages of not less than five hundred dollars. In sums over that the package must contain even hundreds. Each denomination must be separately strapped, and cancelled by cutting out the signatures of the officers. Bank officers must decide relatively to the propriety of redeeming notes at their face value, and are advised to so redeem them in all cases where satisfactory evidence is furnished as to the total destruction of the missing portion of the notes. All notes will be accepted for the value at which they were redeemed by the bank.

WHAT WAS IT FOR? is a question which has been seriously asked by those who have looked around and counted the cost of victory. What did we fight for? First, for "the Union," but the Union as it was is lost and the "nation" substituted. Was it for emancipation? That was denied, and blundered on at last. Was it for the Constitution? That has ceased to be a power under the "higher law." Was it for unity and fraternity? Bitterness between the sections is still sought to be kept alive, and has not been diminished by magnanimity—hate has been intensified by injustice toward even the widow and the orphan, and the friends of the Government itself. Was it for liberty and human rights the country fought? It has achieved Radicalism, corruption and crime—no matter what we fought for, that is what has been gained. Will these compensate for the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure? The only solace—the bow of promise which is hung out with its luminous hope—is the overthrow of the party which is in power, as unerringly indicated by the daily changes in public opinion.

AS we predicted, there has been a split between the Washington City Radicals in their nominating convention, a refusal to endorse BOWEN, the tool of the Congressional leaders, and consequently there are two candidates in the field for Mayor. Washington, under BOWEN'S rule, was given over to drunken negro orgies, and on the day of the convention bands of the dusky-hued Radicals paraded the streets, shouting and fighting indiscriminately. Another evidence of the waning fortunes of the Radical party, and of the returning sense of white men who are becoming disgusted with the mongrel rule which is sought to be forced upon them.

THE emperor NAPOLEON is blamed by the Republican press for permitting the army to vote. He borrowed the idea from this country and if the popular vote outside the army is a greater force than has been practiced our southern States since the war, his bayonets must be sharper and his soldiers better drilled than ours. There is no use in going away from home for examples to show that a majority of votes may be produced by fraud or force, both have been tried on here and succeeded.

THE Louisiana Legislature has made a mess of it. In repealing the old statutes for the punishment of crimes and exacting the new, they forgot to make provisions for the punishment of crimes committed prior to the first of last April. The result is that a large number of persons charged with crimes, varying in degree from larceny to murder, are likely to escape punishment.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, took the House aback when he proposed to find parties in New York who would deposit $3,000,000 in the Treasury conditioned that the BESSEMER Steel Patent were transferred to them, the Tariff Bill passed, and two cents per pound guaranteed to them for ten years. The proposition was not entertained.

A DOCUMENT looking to the future of the Radical party has been drawn up by a prominent Western Senator, and has been signed by every Republican in the Senate. It was circulated among the Republican members of the House, and signed so far as it was presented. The object is to convene a grand caucus of all the Republicans in Congress—there being over two hundred members—for the purpose of devising ways and means, and setting forth the issues which the party will present to the country in the coming fall elections for members of the House of the Forty-second Congress. It is intended to constitute a grand campaign committee to furnish documents, etc., and especially to look after the condition of the Radical party in the Southern States, where the contest is represented as likely to be close, with fair prospects of conservative results. This caucus will be held probably next week, and it will be more important than an ordinary caucus from the fact that it will make a declaration of principles.

As an illustration of how we are taxed it may be said of us as it was once said of the Englishman. The American baby is born into the world on a taxed bed, and to keep alive the little spark of life, it is swathed in taxed blankets. He grows to manhood nourished by taxed food. Clothed in taxed garments; he warms his aged limbs before a taxed fire, and, dying, is borne to the grave by taxed horses and taxed carriages. The mourners wipe away their tears with taxed handkerchiefs, while his executors, acting under a taxed bond, divide his taxed property according to the provisions of a taxed will. Only the immortal soul escapes government robbery. Congress cannot reach it, or it too, would be sent into the presence of the Almighty taxed, perhaps for the protection of Radicalism. If this be freedom from oppression, where may we look for slavery?

NEW YORK journalism, at least in some of its minor details, is not calculated to impress very favorably the outside world of the moral or refining tendencies of life in Gotham. The *Tribune* and *Times* have been bespattering each other for some time with everything filthy at command; and, not to be behind these old, once staid and dignified journals, the *Sun* and *Standard* have followed suit, and like a set of overgrown booby boys, too cowardly for closer contact, stand calling names and making mouths at each other. When a journal becomes the vehicle of Billingsgate abuse, and editorial courtesy sinks into ungentlemanly and undignified personalities, it ceases to command the respect, or wield the influence for good which is its province, and should be its aim.

SAMBO need not apply for admission to the American Medical Association now in session in Washington, D. C. On Friday Dr. SULLIVAN, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons claiming admission to this Association who are duly accredited thereto.

During its reading the speaker was met with a storm of hisses which compelled him to stop. Cries of "Go on," "Go on," were heard, and he said he would do so when the serpents became quiet. He then finished its reading, and was allowed to speak five minutes. After a stormy debate it was laid on the table by a vote of 106 to 69. This is certainly disloyal treatment to our newly made men and brethren, and calls for Congressional interference.

GEORGIA has seven United States Senators now elected, and yet is unrepresented in the Senate—besides the two that purported to be Senators when the war closed. These are: A. H. STEPHENS and H. V. JOHNSON, elected under the first reconstruction. Then under the second reconstruction the Legislature elected MILLER and HILL. Then the Legislature ejected the colored members, and had to be reconstructed a third time, when it elected three other Senators—BLODGETT, FARROW and WHITELY—who, with the four previous Senators, still are out in the cold, while Congress is getting ready to reconstruct the State the fourth time, and have still two more elected.

THE Washington City municipal election takes place in June, and there is considerable fear manifested by the Radicals that BOWEN, the present incompetent and disgraceful Mayor, even if re-nominated, will be beaten. The negroes are disgusted with him, and manifest a refractory disposition which the leaders are vainly striving to check. Verily, Radical rule, wherever it has been effectually tried, is a nauseous pill, even to the ebony-hued disciples of the faith who contributed to its establishment.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, has figured in the Courts again, and again there was a lady's honor in the case. The Sheffield *Telegraph*—one of the pioneer "penny papers," alleged that Lady SEFTON was about to be implicated in a divorce suit with the Prince. The Prince and Lord and Lady SEFTON all united in swearing that there was no ground whatever for the scandal, and Lord SEFTON is prosecuting the *Telegraph* proprietors for criminally, refusing to accept an apology, or to sue for damages.

GRANT has concluded to purchase another farm near Bladensburgh for which he is to pay twenty thousand dollars. He is still accumulating cash and will be one of the richest men in the country when he goes out of office. He is one of those to whom the war has proved a "great blessing."

ON THE SHORE.

"Going away," I think you said?
With never a word for me;
Going away, and I turn my head
In vain, for the sun in the West is dead—
All dead on the darkling sea.

Why did he leave me like this? God knows!
Weary, I think of his love;
He left me a kiss and a new plucked rose,
And I—for fancy's sake, I suppose—
Gave him my violet glove.

The ships sail over the sea, I know,
Too far for a maiden's sight,
The ships sail on, the strong winds blow,
And some to the lands of the orient go,
And some to the starless night!

I look, and over the waves afar
The white sails flicker and gleam,
And the ship rides gaily over the bar!
But the night is black, with never a star,
And my heart is sad with its dream.

Only the dim of the sea's far strand,
Only the dark I see;
For he left me here by the trodden sand,
With only a rose in my little hand,
And never a word for me!

THE WORKMAN TO HIS WIFE.

Come, Mary, throw your work aside,
And let your troubles be;
Leave care and toil and smoke awhile,
And spend an hour with me!
We'll seek the cowslip on the bank,
The primerose in the lane;
And happy signs and sounds afar,
Shall make us young again.

It's long, my love, since you and I
Have heard the blackbird sing,
Or caught by running brooks of woods
The glory of the spring;
It's long since you and I have trod
The paths where hawthorns blow;
Then, Mary, fling your work aside,
And let your troubles go.

The trees shall bend to welcome us,
The flowers shall clasp our feet,
The very bees shall hymn our praise,
In murmurs soft and sweet;
The winds shall swell with ready voice
The chorus high and loud,
And we'll forget the world, my life,
And all its busy crowd.

A thousand things await us, love—
Blue skies and balmy air,
Green fields, whose very sight small make,
The heart forget its care;
Then never sigh, be glad to-day,
Throw sorrow to the wind,
Nor pause till we have left our ills,
A summer's hour behind.

"INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL."

LONGFELLOW.

"Into each life?" aye, even so.
Clouds must gather, or swift, or slow;
And the bluest sky may be darkened soon
By the thunder-clouds crossing the burning noon.
But, blessings on the rain!
Freshness and beauty come in its train;
And though the drops fall,
Glory and sunshine do follow them all.

The clouds that have no rain
Are darkest and coldest, most sad and drear;
Most dull and gray, with no promise of cheer.
Silence and gloom are in their train:
And the wind moans wearily
A wail it has caught from a restless sea
On whose breast a storm sits brooding.
And through all one's brain
Goes a sense of pain,
A saddest interm ing
As in harmony with the mournful strain
That is sighing in the breeze—
That is moaning 'mid the leafless trees
As a requiem o'er all
The fading life wherein no rain doth fall.'

What life but hath its tears? So sweeter made.
What were the sunshine but for shade?
We mourn o'er changes, but they are
As glory of the sun, or star,
Through cloudy day or night clear breaking.
Shining far off, it may be—but still shining.
As in rebuke mist-veiled our repining
Behold the rifled clouds are taking
Their silent flight, and with them go our fears.
Shines not the sun the brighter for the rain?
Is not the grass more green, more golden-hued the grain?
And who shall dare to say that through our lives
There runneth not the same analogy?
For unto each and all of us arrives
The same old change of sunshine and of cloud
From cradle unto snowy shroud.

How Mr. Beck Got Through the Circumlocution Office.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, gave in the House the other day a racy history of experiences in getting through the "Circumlocution Office." He said that in collecting a judgment of the Court of Claims a lawyer had to go through the following devious ways:

First—Went to the Chief Clerk of the First Auditor; he stated the account and computed the interest.

Second—Went to another Clerk in the same office, who copied and numbered the account.

Third—Went to another Clerk in the First Comptroller's office, who registered in his book the number and amount of the account.

Fourth—Went to the Chief Clerk of the First Comptroller, who verified the account and the computation of interest.

Fifth—Went to the First Comptroller, who signed it.

Sixth—Went back to No. 3, who again verified it.

Seventh—Went to the Register's Clerk, who copied and registered it.

Eighth—Went to the Deputy Register, who signed it.

Ninth—Went to the Warrant Clerk, and obtained a warrant.

Tenth—Went to Mr. West, the Chief Clerk, who signed it.

Eleventh—Went to Mr. Hartley, the Assistant Secretary, who signed it.

Twelfth—Went to Mr. Lamb, in the Comptroller's office, who reistered it.

Thirteenth—Went to the First Comptroller, who signed it.

Fourteenth—Went to the Register's Clerk, who copied it.

Fifteenth—Went to Register Allison, who signed it.

Sixteenth—Went to Mr. Mann, in the draft room, where the draft was made.

Seventeenth—Went to Mr. Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer, who signed the draft.

Eighteenth—Went to the Register's Clerk, who recorded the draft.

Nineteenth—Went to Register Allison, who signed the draft.

Twentieth—Went to Mr. Mann, who took my receipt for the draft and handed it over to me.

Twenty-first—Treated Mr. Mann to a whisky toddy. [Loud laughter.]

The Peabody Inscription in Westminster Abbey.

It will be remembered that the remains of the late Mr. Peabody were temporarily deposited in Westminster Abbey prior to their removal to his native town. Over his temporary grave there has been placed the following inscription on a flag-stone three feet square:

Here
were deposited
from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11,
1869,
the remains of
GEORGE PEABODY,
then removed to his native country,
and buried in Danvers, now Peabody,
in Massachusetts

"I have prayed my Heavenly Father day by day that I might be enabled before I died to show my gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good to my fellow men."

Let your light so shine before men
that they may see your good works
and glorify your Father
Which is in Heaven.

—A Boston lady recently paid a visit to a female friend and then hanged herself to her friend's bed post.

A CHAPTER ON CARILLONS.

The Chimes of the Great Cathedrals —How they are Rung.

(From Cassell's (English) Magazine)

We venture to say that, although there are several carillons (unused for the most part!) in different parts of England, there are a good many people who do not know precisely what is meant by a carillon—a friend of ours suggested, the other day, "a sort of carriage." But in Belgium, "the classic land of bells," the carillon is a national institution. A carillon consists of an octave or more of bells, capable of playing tunes with variations of all sorts, either by machinery alone, or by a professional man called a *carilloneur*, who plays upon a key-board connected by wires with the bells. Every town in Belgium has its carillon and *carilloneur*.

On feast days the townspeople always expect a special performance on the bells, and the carilloneur is often listened to by an audience of many thousands, reaching over several miles, the greater number of whom are at least as critical about the quality of the entertainment as our enlightened countrymen who flock to hear the ballad concerts of the period. Up in a little, dark room in the tower sits the player. Sometimes it is in the tower of a noble cathedral, as an Antwerp and Mechlin; sometimes it is an old civic belfry, as at Bruges and Tournay. The key-board is not made of ivory, but consists of two rows of perhaps 40 or 50 pegs, corresponding to 40 or 50 bells, tuned in perfect scales. Besides the pegs there is a row of pedals, generally connected with the biggest bells. These are struck with the feet, and correspond to the pedal pipes of an organ. The bells themselves are hung high overhead in tower. They are of all sizes, and frequently of all ages. The biggest will often be large enough for two or three people to stand upright inside of them, while the smallest can always be lifted by the hand. The oldest may have been manufactured when Edward the Third was reigning in England, whilst the last, with its burnished surface and sharply cut devices, may have been turned out by the great Belgian bell-founder, Severin Van Aerschadr, but yesterday. In carillon playing, the bell is not struck by a clapper, but always by a heavy hammer upon the outside. The hammer is worked by the wire from the keyboard, and drops upon the bell just as the hammer of a piano-forte falls upon the wire. Thus a cathedral is changed into a vast case containing a musical instrument capable of making music for a whole city.

At the appointed time the carilloneur, very lightly clothed, with his fists carefully protected with thick leathern gloves, and the sleeves turned up to the elbows, takes his seat at the key board. After smiting a few of the pegs, by way of prelude, he begins the performance. His fists and feet soon deal with a colossal instrument after a wonderful fashion. He begins by a simple accompainment, putting down a deep pedal bell here and there, which resounds through several bars, whilst an air is being played on the smaller treble bells. Attentive listeners all over the town are eagerly waiting for the first variation; and as the variations succeed each other, the skill of the performer is more and more severely tried. No one who has not seen and heard carillon music would believe the complicated passages that can be performed on this unwieldly instrument. The talent and taste for carillons is a little dying out, even in Belgium; but in the last century, when music was less easily obtained by the people, this essentially popular form, this music for the million, was carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. The music of Vanden Gheyn is still extent in manuscript at Louvain. A few exquisite fragraments have been printed and published by the Chevalier Gan Fiewyck, and can be played upon the piano-forte or organ with considerable effect. There are, however, few carilloneurs now living capable of playing this music upon the bells. The effect must indeed have been exceedingly grand; for, in every sense of the word, this bell music is good music. It resembles the finest inspirations of Bach and Handel, and is written in the style of their occasional preludes for the organ, and suits for the harpsichord. But Van de Gheyn never loses sight of the bells, and everything is written with a peculiar insight into the sound-producing qualities of the carillon. The extreme resonance of of bells is always considered. The passages are so constructed as never to run into discords, whilst the great bells are introduced with the same grand and massive effect which Bach so often displays in his pedal passages.

At the close of the performance the carilloneur emerges like an engine stoker, covered with perspiration, and very considerably exhausted, indeed, it requires a strong man to attempt this impressive and violent musical exercise.

The tame bells can be worked very much more easily by a mechanism similar to that of a musical box. This mechanism consists of a huge tambour or barrel covered with spikes, exactly the same in principle as the musical box. This barrel is wound up, and in its revolution, is made to work the wires connected with the bell hammers, which at other times are worked by a performer at the key board. Such a barrel is affixed to all the more important carillions in Belgium. The Antwerp and Mechlin carillions are the best, and upon these the half quarters, the quarters, the half hours, and the hours are played in tunes and variations of different lengths.

The Luxury of Easy Dress.

The following is clipped from the Laws of Life:

Very few ladies know how to appreciate an easy and healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose, when a man or boy put into one as tight would gasp for want of breath, and feel incapable of puting fourth an effort except to break the bands. Ladies are so accustomed to the tight fits of dressmakers that they "fall to pieces" when relieved of them. The associate the loose dresses with the bed or lounge. To be up, they must be stayed up and to recomend a comfortable dress to them is not to meet a conscious want of theirs.

It is a great pity, none the less. If they could once know what a luxury it is to breath deep and full at every respiration, to feel the refreshment the system takes in by having the blood enlivened and sent bounding through the arteries and veins, to have the aids to digestion such dress gives, to have their own, strong elastic muscles keep everything in place and themselves erect; if they could for a while know the blessed luxury, and then be sent back into the old, stiff straight jackets, they would fume, and fret and rave in very desperation if they could not get rid of them.

As it is, they prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and die young, and leave all their friends, and their husbands, and their children, and I do not see any other way but to let them be sick and die until they are satisfied. If only the sinner were the sufferer, it would not be so worth while to make a great ado about it, but the blight of future innocent lives which must follow renders the false habits af our women in the highest degree criminal.

General Lee in Norfolk.

[From the Norfolk Virginian, May 2.]

Early on Saturday afternoon it was rumored through the city that General Lee would reach Portsmouth by the seaboard train, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. The General, accompanied by his daughter, was met at the depot by Colonel Walter H. Taylor, his former Adjutant General, and was by him conducted through the dense throng to the ferry boat. The air, during his passage through the assemblage, was vocal with shouts of welcome to the old chieftain. It may also be remarked that these shouts were not of the measured hip-hip-hurrah kind now in vogue, but were the genuine old fashioned, Confederate yells, which quickened the pulses at all the battles in this State, from Big Bethel to Appomattox Court House, and which doubtless awakened a host of memories in the breast of him in whose honor, they were uttered. On board the ferry boat the cabin in which the General was seated was besieged by a crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of the hero, but the door was faithfully guarded, and as far as possible he was relieved from the inconvenience of being enveloped in a multitude whose only wish was to do him honor. As soon as the boat started several Roman candles signalled the United that the General was on board, and in a few minutes their cannon pealed forth a warlike welcome, which was kept up until the arrival of the boat on this side. Here another immense concourse was assembled, and as the General and his escort stepped on the wharf they were greated with another succession of the familiar yells of the battle-field, which continued until they had reached a hack and were whirled rapidly away. The General is the guest of Colonel Walter H. Taylor, and will probably remain in the city a day or two.

Ingenious Invention.

The eyes of one of the brethren at Calvary Church were recently closed. The trick was done by a Dutchman. The brother had a house to rent. It was located opposite to a down-town graveyard. The brother refused to rent it to a person having children. As the Dutchman had no less than thirteen of these expensive blessings, he was slightly nonplussed. Being himself a member of the church, it was impossible for him to lie. As no church member ever yet lied, our Teutonic friend did the next best thing—he came Quaker over the brother. When making application for the house, he took with him his entire tribe of olive branches. He turned them all into the graveyard to play. He then opened up a negotiation for the occupancy of the premises.

"You know the terms?" said the Calvary.

"Yah, I know der derms.

"And you're satisfied with them?"

"Satisfied? Yah."

"You have no children?

"Mine shildrep (with a sound that came as near to a chuckle as to a sob) ish all over dere in dat graveyard." The Dutchmad sadly pointed across the street.

"Poor fellow," said the Cavalry brother, "very sorry for you. Sign the lease, and here's the key."

Last Tuesday the Cavalry brother called for his rent. He found one youngster racing through the hall, with the cat harnessed to a frying-pan, while another was drumming "shoo-fly" on the banisters with a pair of potato-mashers. Fancy his feelings.—Philadelphia Mercury.

The Richmond Calamity—Further Incidents.

The Richmond papers continue to publish incidents of melancholy interest in connection with the recent accident at the State capital. Among the victims was Mr. W. H. Thompson, of Sidney, (a suburb of Richmond,) who was instantly killed. His remains were conveyed to his house, but his family was destitute, and not knowing where to apply for aid to defray the expenses of the funeral, they were fain to bury him in the garden by candlelight. The little group of sorrowing friends gathered around an open grave dug by their own hands, the scene faintly illuminated by a flickering candle, all the incidents and surroundings were of a nature to invest the scene with a solemnity exceeding even that of ordinary burials.

To the list of deaths from the disaster was added, on Monday, the name of Thomas Cullingswork, an old citizen, sixty-two years of age, who had for some time been a sufferer from paralysis. He leaves a widow in destitute circumstances. The condition of Major Calvert, ex-State treasurer, who was considered dying on Sunday, is reported better; ex-Gov. Wells, Col. Geo. W. Brent, of Alexandria, and others who were badly injured, are also said to be improving.

Women's Rights.

Apropos of the woman suffrage question a matron in Joliet, Illinois, gives us "a piece of her mind," and as we believe in fair play, we "give the old lady a chance:"

"I just don't believe in these new women notions. I have raised six boys; four of them vote now, and the others will soon be old enough. Then I will have six votes. Now these good-for-nothing women, who have fooled their time away, and never raised a single boy, come around and want every woman to vote for herself. I don't believe in such nonsense. I have raised my six boys, and I am going to have every one vote for me. Those women who go lecturing around the country instead of raising boys have no business to vote anyway. And when they say that they have a right to vote themselves, if they have no boys to do so for them, it is not true. If they are as smart as I am, why did they not raise some boys to vote for them? I tell you I do not intend to be cheated out of my six votes by any such good-for-nothing folks. I guess that the world would come to a pretty pass in a mighty short time, if the women all took to goin' around lecturing on wimmin's rights instead of raising boys."

Liability of Partners.

The following questions have been propouaded to the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce:

First. A and B. form a general copartnership; C contributes $50,000 as special partner; A & B fail; what is the extent of C's liability? Second, D and E are partners in the produce business; D also carries on the banking business on his own account, in which he fails. Is E liable to D's debts?

The replies are as follows:

First. A special partner, if he has managed his connection properly, cannot be held liable for the debts of the concern in which his money is invested. The capital he contributed is liable, but he has no personal liability whatever. Second. One general partner is not liable for the private debts of the other, nor responsible for any business undertaking by the other for which the firm's name has not been used, and in which it has no interest.

The Organization of the Government of the United States.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

There would appear from the records of Congress to have been little interest taken in the organization of the Government of the United States by the people at that time. The 4th of March, 1789, was the day appointed for it to go into operation. There were, as is well known, then in existence the thirteen States which had united in the separation from Great Britain. Had they all been represented on the day appointed, there would have been, counting two Senators from each State, twenty-six Senators. But, in fact, there only appeared from New Hampshire, two, Massachusetts one, Connecticut two, Pennsylvania two and Georgia one; eight in all. It will be observed that, although the Congress met at New York, the Senators from that State were not present. A week after, March 11, the Senatorial roll was again called. Not an additional Senator appeared. It was then agreed that a circular should be sent to the absent Senators, soliciting their attendance. Time passed on until March 18, another week. But the Senate received no accession of members. All were tired out, and the organization of the Government seemed to be a failure. Even after the majority of the States had agreed to it, they took no active steps to be represented in it. On the 19th of March a Senator from New Jersey, William Patterson, in the immediate vicinity of New York, made his appearance. On the 21st William Bassett, of Delaware, presented his credentials. On the 28th of March, twenty-four days after the 4th, when the Government was to go into effect, another New Jersey Senator, Jonathan Elmer took his seat, and on the 6th of April Richard Henry Lee appeared from the State of Virginia. Then, for the first time, the Senate organized by electing John Langdon, of New Hampshire, its President, for the sole purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. There were then but twelve members present, a poor skeleton of a body which now, when full, numbers seventy-eight. When the votes were counted for President and Vice President it was ascertained that onty ten States had taken the tronble to vote. New York did not appear on the record. Rhode Island and North Carolina had not ratified the Constitution, but kept sturdily aloof from it. General Washington received every vote—sixty-nine in all. For Vice President John Adams of Massachusetts, received thirty-four votes, and there were thirty-five votes cast against him, scattered among different candidates. Under the Constitution as it stands now there would have been no choice, and the election would have devolved upon the Senate. But then a plurality, and not a majority, of all the electoral votes were required. James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, was appointed by the House of Redresentatives to notify the Senate that the House had agreed that they should inform the President and Vice President of their election. The Senate appointed Charles Thompson and Sylvanus Bourn a committee for that purpose. The City Hall was tendered by the Mayor and Council of New York for the inauguration. On the 13th of April three more Senators appeared and were qualified and took their seats. A month and nine days had now elapsed, and yet only fifteen of the twenty-six Senators from the thirteen States were present. On the 14th and 20th of April, respectively, two additional Senators arrived. On the 21st of April the Vice President, John Adams arrived and took the oath of office, it being administered to him by the President *pro tem*, Mr. Langdon of New Hampshire.

On the 30th day of April, nearly two months from the day fixed upon, General Washington came to New York, and was inaugurated President of the United States. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston, of that State. As soon as he had administered the oath, he exclaimed, after the fashion of royalty, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." One of the peculiarities of the President's Address was this: He said, "I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanens provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require."

The House of Representatives was equally dilatory with the Senate in convening. On the 4th of March but thirteen members from five States were present. It was not until the 1st of April that the House had a quorum, and proceeded to elect a Speaker. It made choice of Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.

In those early days all political power was vested in the State Governments, and little was thought of the new fangled and unlimited Federal Government. None perceived that within three-quarters of a century it was destined to usurp the rights of the States and becomo the great Imperial Government of a continent. Had it been forseen, such was the temper of our ancestors, the Federal Administration would never have been formed at all. Among the distinguished members of the First Congress was Fisher Ames of Massachusetts. Too young to have taken an active part in the struggle of the Revolution, he appeared upon the political scene immediately after one of its most brilliant intellectual lights. The speech which he made in the House of Representatives, in defence of the unpopular treaty negotiated by John Jay with Great Britain, was considered the finest and ablest effort ever made in Congress, until the reply of Danial Webster to Mr. Hayne in 1830. It was the speech which secured the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Ames died prematurely young, and was another of the celebrated American statesmen who died on the 4th of July.

A Large Cannon.

A smart Yankee was one evening seated in a barroom of a country tavern in Canada, whittling with a jack knife. There were assembled several Englishmen, discussing various matters connected with the pomp and circumstance of war. In the course of his remarks, one of them stated that the British government possessed the largest cannon in the world, and gave the dimensions of one he had seen. The Yankee would not let such a base assertion pass uncontradicted. "Poh! gentlemen," said he, "I won't deny that it is a fair sized cannon; but you are a leetle mistaken in supposing it to be named the same minute with one of our Yankee guns which I saw in Charleston last year. Why sir, it was so large that the soldiers were obliged to employ a yoke of oxen to draw in the ball!" "And pray," exclaimed one of his hearers, with a smile of triumph "can you tell us how they got the oxen out again?" "Of course I can," returned the Yankee, "they unyoked 'em and drove 'em through the touch hole!"

Masonic Lodge of Sorrow—Interesting Ceremonies.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the United States, in session at Baltimore last week, held a "Lodge of Sorrow" in the Masonic Temple. The Sun of that city says of the ceremonies.

The hall was in complete mourning, the walls on each side being festooned with glazed black muslin, which, with the brilliant light from hundreds of gas jets, had a fine effect. In front of the stand was placed a cushioned table, on which was an open Bible and immediately in front of this, an elaborately finished burial case, surrounded by a guard of honor, and on which lay the numerous insigna of the Order, an open Bible, and several beautiful boquets. On a temporary altar large wax candles were burning, whilst suspended in front of the organ were the escutcheons of the deceased members. The organ is a fine instrument of twenty-five stops, twenty-six feet high by fourteen feet wide, from the manufactory of Mr. A. Pomplitz, and was presided over by Professor George Walter. The vocal music was under the immediate direction of Messrs. Joseph Burke and Henry E. Loane both members of the order. The music was of a high character, the members of the Germania Mannenchor having volunteered for the occasion. Owing to the inclement weather the Supreme Council did not assemble at the hall on the corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, as previously arranged, but met in one of the upper rooms of the Temple and marched into the hall under escort of the members of the four Baltimore commandaries of Knights Templar, appareled in the rich and imposing uniform of the order. The seats immediatelp in front of the platform were occupied by the members of the Supreme Council and their escort, whilst the officers, the orators and the choir occupied the stage. The solemn and imposing ceremony for the burial of the dead was read by General Albert Pike, and the responses made by the senior and junior warden and by other officers of the Lodge of Sorrow. Near the close of the solemn service the members of the council proceeded from the platform and passed around the coffin several times in procession, the organ during the time pealing forth a soft and mournful dirge. The entire service was interspersed with impressive music, and anthems by the choir.

The burial service having closed, an address was delivered by the Supreme Minister of State of the Supreme Council, Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi. He spoke at considerable length on the beauties of Masonry and the virtues of the deceased brothers in whose memory the Lodge of Sorrow was held. Eulogies were then delivered of the deceased members—the late Hon. Howell Cobb and William S. Rockwell, of Georgia—by A. C. Mitchell, of that State; on Edward Hale Gill, Edward Rutledge Ives, Willis P. Coleman, Joseph Francois, Louis Lamare and Thomas Ross by members of the Council from their respective States. The ceremonies lasted until near midnight, although the greater part of the audience left before that time.

EIGHTY LUCKY PEOPLE.

A Family of American Children Heirs to Large Scottish Estates—The Old Family Bible and Its Record—Twenty to Thirty Millions to be Distributed.

(From Saturday's N. Y. Times.)

Some time ago an article was published in the Times, stating that a number of persons living in Sandystone, N. J. and Port Jarvis, N. Y., had "fallen heirs" to an estate in Scotland variously estimated at from twenty to thirty million dollars left to Wm. Innis. The person who gave the information to the "heirs" was a man named Smith, who makes it his business to look after and collect claims of this kind. The parties who were reputed to have fallen upon this streak of luck, are mostly farmers, living in Sandystone, N. J.; Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and two or three merchants and railroad men in Port Jaavis, N. Y. Some of the heirs are in good circumstances, but most of them are poor, and when the news of their vast inheritance in the Old Country reached their ears they could not believe it was true, and for a time nothing was done and the matter was dropped. One of the party, however, wrote a letter to a prominent member of the House of Lords, England, making inquiries as to whether any such estate had been left In the course of two or three months he received an answer, stating that such an estate had been left to Wm. Innis, and that if the heirs could prove their claims there would be but little difficulty in getting their money.

Since then Mr. Wm. Keyte, one of the heirs went to England and found that the statements of Smith, and also that contained, the letter were true. He consulted while there with abel counsel, who stated that "if the claimants could produce the old family Bible, with the records, it would be the best evidence as to their title." At this time, however, Mr. Keyte did not know that any such Bible was in existence, and returned home to consult with other members of the family

The facts in regard to the claim are as follows: It appears that George Innes, of Edinburgh, Scotland, died intestate, without children, and his estate fell to his only brother' William, and his maiden sister, Jane. William, however, had previously sailed for America, in 1782, settling in Sandystone, N. J. As he failed to acquaint his friends of his whereabouts, Jane, his sister, entered into peaceable possession of the entire estate. Afterward she died, and willed it to her brother William, who she supposed had gone to America. The estates are now in the hands of trustees, and have swelled to the enormous sum stated above.

Wm. Innis was one of the founders of the Reformed Church in Port Jervis, and was forty years a member thereof. He was a school teacher and widely known, but for some reason or other he never wrote to his brother, neither did he know of his death. He had eight children, all of whom are dead; and it is their grandchildren, eighty in number, to whom the vast Scottish inheritance rightfully belongs. A few days ago the missing link, the old family Bible, was found in the hands of an Innis, living in Bradford county, Pa., with the family record, complete. He came to Port Jervis with it on Tuesday, and now the heirs intend to take the proper measures to secure the property, and a committee will shortly sail for England for this purpose. The Bible was printed in Edinburgh in 1722, and is in good preservation. A number of persons named Innis, at Newburg and elsewhere in this country, have until now laid claim to the estates, but their claims are now set aside by the discovery of this old relic.

—The street passenger cars in Philadelphia employed by seventeen different companies, numbering six hundred and eighty-eight cars, with one hundred and seventy-nine miles of track, carried last year 55,000,000 passengers. Nine persons were killed and twelve injured by accidents. The receipts from passengers amounted to three and a half millions of dollars.

VARIETIES.

—Washington has a sign bearing the words "Dressmaker to Her Honor the Presidentess."

—Owing to the election of Governer English, the shad in the Connecticut river are larger and more numerous this year than formerly.

—The ladies have to thank the House of Representatives at Washington for an increase of five per cent, in the duty of hair pins.

—Little Willie Palmer, of Webster, Mass., broke one of his legs on Sunday afternoon by getting entangled in his mother's hoops.

—A Maine burglar in prison recently gained possession of a hooped skirt and made the steel springs into saws, with which he cut the bars of his cell window.

—A Maine Yankee has invented a five dollar sewing machine, which is about as large as a four bladed jack knife, and is self feeding, and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple parer or a nutmeg grinder.

—An inmate of the Middlebury, Vermont, jail told members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who proposed holding religious services there, that they might come whenever it was convenient to them—they would always find them at home.

—An anxious candidate for Alderman in Newport, R. I., recently announced that if he was elected beefsteak should be seventeen cents a pound and wages seven dollars a day.

—Several tombstones have been discovered under a building in Boston, and one of the city papers says that they were no doubt stolen years ago from the burying ground on the Common. What next will those Bostonians do?

—Good news for the ladies—Gloves, it is said, will be very cheap in the fall. The Paris market is overstocked, and the Italian gloves are rapidly gaining favor, although they do not wear as well as the French gloves, and the kid is not so fine.

—Two singular instances of Mohammadan infatuation have come to light at Singapore, India, one of the parties, a Malay, having buried himself alive in order to become a prophet, and the other, a king, having been frustrated in a similar attempt, by the police.

—Bradley, a member of the Georgia legislature, interprets the clause of the Congressional act declaring that no person should be excluded on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—to include all servitude, whether performed on a plantation, in a state prison, or in h—l.

—The Vicksburg Times declares that the Mississippi Capitol is in a dangerous condition, and that the roof is likely to fall at any moment, owing to the spreading of the walls. It says one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps two hundred thousand dollars would be required to put it in a safe condition, and it calls upon the Legislature to move out at once.

—The United States of Southern Germany is the name suggested by the German newspapers for the confederacy of the States south of the River Main. The countries interested in this union are the Kingdoms of Bavaria and of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and the southern part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

—Forty-one years was the good old age of a horse which died recently in Ulster County. Of him his disconsolate owner says, that he would take down the bars with his teeth when he wanted to get out of a lot; and when he wanted a shoe put on he would go down to the blacksmith shop and wait there until it was put on, and then return to the stable.

—The Smit family have had a curious gathering in St. Louis on the occasion of the silver wedding of one of their members. A Jewish ceremony of unusual character took place. A table, covered with a white cloth, was placed near the centre of the floor; two long wax candles, one white the other pink, were burning on the table, and between them were two goblets of wine. In a semicircle in front of the table the host and hostess and their relatives were seated. The other lady guests sat in a line near by, and the gentlemen stood with their heads covered, and listened to an address by a Rabbi.

—The princess Mathilde, at a late dramatic soiree at her house, was charming in a lemon-colored silk, trimmed with periwinkles, a diamond glittering in the heart of each. The Empress wore on the same occasion a straw-colored corded silk, "with two tunics, one of powdered silver tulle, the other of currant-shaded velvet worked with silver foliage; in her hair diamond leaves." The Viscountess de Berni, a lovely blonde, won every heart in a sky-blue tulle, with blue plumes on her head and turquoises and pearls in her bosom.

—The physicians upon whose report the English convict Rutterford was reprieved from the gallows because his neck was deformed by a burn, gave the following incomprehensible opinion: "He cannot be hanged by the ordinary means, for to secure against the risk of failure and prolongation of suffering, it will necessary to use a very considerable and unusual amount of constricting force before the rope can be adjusted in such a manner as to sustain the weight of the prisoner's body." Which perhaps means that he would have to be choked to death before he could be hanged.

—A sad kerosene oil accident has occurred at St, Louis. A Mrs. Stanbery having occasions to rise did so without thinking of the lamp, and in turning, the skirt of her dress struck it and knocked it off the chair. The top of the lamp, not being properly screwed on, fell off, and the oil scattering over the floor and upon the dress of Mrs Stanbery, took fire. The unfortunate lady screamed for assistance, and her husband rushed to her rescue, by throwing water upon her and wrapping her in blankets, he extinguished the flames, but not before the lady was shockingly and distressingly burned. Portion of her lower limbs, and her arms from the hands to the elbows, were almost literally burned to a crisp, but it is thought her life will be spared.

—An amusing scene occurred the other day at the citadel of Dover, Eng. The 102d Regiment have a very fine tiger just come to the country with the regiment from India. He is very tame, and is daily taken for a walk, and he also goes round the mess table getting tit-bits. The other day, his keeper got the worst for drink, and made his way to the den, fearing detection. An officer seeing the man lying asleep, and the tiger sitting by him, sent for the picket, who at any other time can do what they please with the beast. The moment they attempted to go near the keeper the tiger growled, and very soon let them see they must keep off. For two hours the tiger kept guard over his keeper, who, on awakening, was surprised to see no one dared to come near his charge.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday May. 14, 1870.

THE REACTION.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to the recent triumph of the Democratic party in St. Louis, and from it deduced the reasonable conclusion that there was a waning strength of the Radical party, which indicated its speedy overthrow. St. Louis is not alone in furnishing us the example of the foreign vote, and many of the native born whites are deserting the Radical party since the enfranchisement of the negro. Wherever elections have taken place—whether of town or county—at which the negroes have voted, the result has been unexpectedly adverse to the Republican party. In all cases the negroes have cast their vote as one man for the Radicals, still there has been no increase in the strength of the party. White men who have for years voted the Republican ticket, now refuse to array themselves on the side of an organization which daily affords the evidences of hostility to a Republican form of government. It has prostituted the right of suffrage, and is seeking to destroy, or at least render ineffective and nugatory, the naturalization laws. It has offered indignities to foreign born citizens, and its leaders openly boast that they can dispense with the German and Irish portion of their party, and still maintain their political supremacy, through the strength guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment. This open avowal of an ever-existing, but hitherto carefully secreted hatred of foreign born citizens, has depleted the Radical ranks, and driven many worthy and influential men from the party, and arrayed them with the Constitutional Democracy.

Let us glance at some of the recent election results. In Connecticut the proclamation was not issued in time for the negroes to vote, but the knowledge that they had the power, and stood awaiting an opportunity to exercise it, sent hundreds of long-time Republicans to the ballot box with Democratic tickets in their hands, and the result was a Democratic victory, and an actual gain, in round numbers, of 1,200 votes in twelve months. In Clermont, Ohio, a few days since, the Democrats carried everything with an increased majority, yet the Republicans polled 400 negro votes. In the town of New Richmond the Republicans gained 167 negro votes, but the Democrats had an increased majority over last year. At Felicity 93 negroes voted the straight Republican ticket, and the Democrats elected their candidates by 108 majority. The German Republicans voted with the Democrats almost to a man. Throughout Ohio, where the Republicans gain one negro by the XVth Amendment, they lose five white men. The Democrats carried Albany, N. Y., electing everything. Trenton, N. J., elected the Democratic ticket, although the Republicans polled 185 negro votes. The Democrats elect a clear ticket in Madison and Milwaukie, Wisconsin, although the Republicans voted every negro. In California the same result has followed the elections at which the negroes voted. San Jose gave a decided Democratic majority, and heavy gains over previous municipal elections for many years. Placerville elects a Democratic Mayor for the first time in ten years. At Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Monday last, the entire negro vote was cast for the Radicals; notwithstanding this fact, there was a reduced majority, and on the following day, in St. Louis, notwithstanding the whole strength of the negro vote was cast for the strongest Radical in the city, and in the face of a majority of thousands which that party has hitherto polled, the Democratic candidate was elected, in a warmly contested canvass, by a majority of nearly four hundred.

These are significant facts; and while the Radicals will find that their vaunted newly acquired strength has been dearly gained, the Democrats have the most cheering indications of popular endorsement, and of the most glorious eventual triumph of their principles.

WHAT the country loses under Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy, of which such flaunting boast is made by his party journals, may be partly inferred from one simple statement in his last monthly exhibit. It is the old story repeated. He has in the Treasury $115,000,000 in gold, and this amount is kept there month after month and year after year. The country loses annually the interest upon this immense sum, equal to $7,000,000 in gold. But what is such an insignificant saving as compared to the glory of Mr. BOUTWELL in being able to parade such an array of figures before the astonished and admiring gaze of his party? He prefers to keep one hundred and fifteen millions of gold idle in the vaults, paying interest upon that amount of bonds, instead of taking up those bonds with the coin and saving seven millions in gold by the operation. Economy with a vengeance.

THE LABOR INTERESTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A meeting of Working Men of Allegheny county has been called for this evening at the Fair Grounds, "to take action in regard to restraining our Congress from passing the Tariff Bill now pending before the House." The movement has suggested a few thoughts with reference to the true interests of the working masses, and the relative positions of the prominent political parties of the day toward them. Live parties must be founded in live sentiments and live interests. It results from the constitution of the human mind and from the principles which determine social dynamics, that among a people having a common concern in the laws and the administration of the same, government and political differences, antagonisms, actions and reactions must ultimately resolve themselves into contests for the ascendency between two, and only two, great political parties. Names and antecedents will both play a prominent part in such conjunctions, and that party will triumph which is foremost to meet the questions of the day in the spirit of the day. Whether it be the spirit which, personified in that staunch old Democrat, THOMAS JEFFERSON, revolted against the incipiency of centralization in 1801, or the spirit which, personified in ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, CHARLES SUMNER and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, or in whomsoever heads the Republican party, is intent on consummating centralization in 1870, no party can succeed without at least acknowledging its temporary impotency and wearing its outward insigna.

Labor movements, in the direction indicated by the call for the meeting this evening, are not objectionable, where they are directed by the true representatives of the working-men's interests; and to those we lend our hearty sanction, confident that the honest laboring masses, uninfluenced by tampering partisan leaders, will be swayed only by judgment and the best interests of the country. It is to Labor Movements, as a political organization that we object, as an utter misconception and as certainly premature, to say the least; for to us it is plain, that in respect to politics as they are shaped by influences at work in the common government of the country, no important party organization can exist which does not transcend State limits and expand into national proportions. This was even true when State sovereignty had a substantial existence, and was guarded with scrupulous care. For the friends of State rights in the various States could only defend them in in the Union, by combining as a national organization, and fighting the battle against central usurpation at the seat of the federal government. The condition of nationality is far more imperious now, when State lines are only geographical demarcations, when all political roads converge directly to Washington, and when all local questions, even down to the most common place municipal affairs, are liable to feel the weight of a heavy hand extended from the headquarters of centralized power.

The natural home of the laboring man is within the pales of the Democratic party, and there is between them a natural assimilation, which there cannot be, and never was, between the Republican party and the laboring masses. Extraneous issues—maddened, wild excitement—for a time estranged large portions of our working men from the Democracy, and induced them to ally their fortunes with a party which is as foreign to their interests as the most absolute despotism, and with which they could no more permanently commingle than water with oil. This they are beginning to comprehend. Through all the phazes, successes and reverses, which it has experienced, the Democratic party has identified itself with the mechanical and laboring interests of the country, and in defence of those interests has battled political centralization and monied monopoly. Its severest struggles in behalf of these, it made in its thirty years struggle with the Whig party, which was the party of the capitalists and the friend of monopoly—not the least of which was, when Old Hickory "took the responsibility" from the timid Secretary of the Treasury, ANDREW J. DUANE, in the removal of the Government deposits from that hydra-headed and corrupt monopoly, the United States Bank.

To-day the Democratic party stands in the same attitude—the friend of the laboring man's interests, and battling the centralized Radical power which is arrayed against them. In all that affects the laboring masses—the acknowledgement and protection of their rights, whether social or political; the advancement of all their material interests; their social, moral and political elevation—the party of JEFFERSON and MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON is the same staunch friend and advocate of all that concerns them that it was then, and is the only one upon which the working man, of whatever class, can implicitly rely. We ask them to ponder well these facts, and to weigh well the importance of at once identifying themselves with the grand old national organization which has outlived a score of ephemeral political parties, having no fundamental principles and none of the elements of vitality to sustain them.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, in a leader abounding in vagaries, misrepresentations and incoherent ravings of discontent, starts out with the question, "Have we a national party in this country?" which it sagely answers in the negative; and as if bidding for an offer from some political capitalists, ambitious of prominence or place, it seeks to ignore the existence of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and affects to look forward to the controlling efficacy of a "Conservative organization. Falling back upon the insane and suicidal idea that Southern interests are distinct from those of the North, it proclaims the right of the people of the South to live, breathe, and have their being apart from all other sections, and then, in a kind of Bombastes Furisso tragic style, asks: "Is there a party in the North that will allow us this luxury? If there be, what party is it? We cannot accept the Radical party for their dogmas are of such a nature that our honor precludes us."

Compelled to resort to any straight, when attempting to array the Democratic party as against Southern interests, and forgetful of the fact that it has always been national and has identified itself with *no section*, the *Avalanche* resorts to misrepresentation and a perversion of facts. It asks:

"Can we accept the principles of the Democratic party as expounded to us by the Northern leaders? Let us see. What says one of the leading Democrats of the North? a Mexican soldier! a Governor! a soldier distinguished for gallantry and humanity in the late war, who served from its commencement to its close! Hear him: "We have no affiliation with the South. We are the victors and to us belong the spoils. We would use you for our advancement; but we cannot accord to you any voice in our national councils. We will not desecrate the dignity of our party by waging war on your local politics: but in our national distribution of the loaves and fishes we'll none of you! We are making a fight for power, and if you can serve us, all well; if not you can go to the wall; but depend upon one thing: The rebellious elements in the Southern Democracy meets with no reverbration from the Democratic ranks of the North."

The *Avalanche* is pursuing the very course which it affects to deprecate: and, in its pseudo advocacy of Southern interests is contributing more to the Radical power, which is certainly antagonistic to it, than any Republican journal in the Northern States.

REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who may set in the chair once occupied by JEFF DAVIS, but who fails to represent that individual in any respect is eligible to the Presidency, but Senators CASSERLY and SCHURZ are not; it is therefore proposed to have another amendment to the Constitution. The *World* says:

Under the fifth paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Federal Constitution, "no person except a natural born citizen" is eligible to the Presidency. Senators Casserly and Schurz, for instance, can never, as the law now stands, aspire to that high office; whereas the negro preacher from Ohio, who sits for Missippi, is entirely eligible. This being a plain distinction of color, race, and previous condition, an amendment is in order to remove the inequality. All native born negroes have a right which is denied all naturalized whites, and it is a little surprising Mr. Sumner should not ere this have delivered an address on the accursed spirit of caste as here shown.

WHY don't the Republican papers who have been denouncing all who opposed a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, publish the report of the Pension Senate Committee on that subject? It is interesting matter. What an opportunity that report would have afforded to THAD STEVENS if he had been alive, to reiterate his speech about plundering the White House of all its plate, clothing, household goods, &c.

ALTHOUGH the Republicans in this region speak in contemptuous tones of the ignorant "Dutch and Irish" for the purpose of controlling the negro vote, they will soon take the back track and commence patting them on the shoulders. The Germans throughout the Western States are organizing, and threaten a revolution in the Republican ranks. They have the strength if they have the courage.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The constitutional Convention now in session in Illinois had under consideration the question of woman suffrage and it was at one time anticipated that it would be favored. But it appears like EVE of old, a woman was at the bottom of a different result. A MRS. WHEATON, of Kalamazoo, Mich., delivered a lecture against woman suffrage in Springfield, Illinois, which settled the bash for the fair, fat, and forties who wanted to vote. "Sich is life."

THE House Committee on commerce, has graciously allowed fifty thousand dollars to make the Ohio river navigable. This magnificent appropriation ought to satisfy the valley of the Ohio, and make them favor a high tariff for the protection of the East.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that the Democracy, or the party of constitutional liberty in this country should never accept as a fixed fact that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are parts of the organic law of the union, unless the whole work be done over again, and done without coercion.

THE following comprise the list of Governors in the various States now in office, with the date of the expiration of their terms of office. The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, New York and Connecticut, have Democratic Governors, seven in all, while the Governors of Virginia and Tennessee are Conservatives. The rest, of course are Radicals.

Alabama, Wm. H. Smith, 1870.
Arkansas, P. Clayton, 1873.
California, H. H. Haight, 1871.
Connecticut, James E. English, 1871.
Delaware, G. Saulsbury, 1871.
Florida, H. Reed, 1873.
Georgia R. B. Bullock, 1872.
Illinois, J. M. Palmer, 1870.
Indiana, Conrad Baker, 1872.
Iowa, Samuel Merrill, 1872.
Kansas, James M. Harvey, 1871.
Kentucky, J. W. Stevenson, 1871.
Louisiana, H. C. Warmouth, 1872.
Maine, J. L. Chamberlain, 1871.
Maryland, Odin Bowie, 1872.
Massachusetts, William Claflin, 1871.
Michigan, H. P. Baldwin, 1871.
Minnesota, Horace Austin, 1872.
Mississippi, J. L. Alcorn, 1872.
Missouri, J. W. McClurg, 1872.
Nebraska, David Butler, 1871.
Nevada, H. G. Blaisdel, 1871.
New Hampshire, O. Stearns, 1870.
New Jersey, T. F. Randolph, 1872.
New York, J. T. Hoffman, 1871.
North Carolina, W. W. Holden, 1873.
Ohio, R. B. Hayes, 1872.
Oregon, George L. Wood, 1870.
Pennsylvania, J. W. Geary, 1873.
Rhode Island, S. Padelford, 1871.
South Carolina, R. K. Scott, 1871.
Tennessee, D. W. C. Senter, 1871.
Texas, E. J. Davis, 1871.
Virginia, G. C. Walker, 1874.
Vermont, P. T. Washburn, 1870.
Wisconsin, L. Fairchild, 1872.
West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson, 1871.

THE following beautiful lines were written by the Emperor of Brazil. We commend them to the President of the United States, at least for his appreciation:

If I am pious, clement, just,
I'm only what I ought to be;
The scepter is a weighty trust,
A great responsibility;
And he who rules with faithful hand,
With depth of thought and breadth of range,
The sacred laws should understand,
But must not, at his pleasure, change.

The chair of justice is the throne:
Who takes it bows to higher laws;
The public good, and not his own,
Demands his care in every cause.
Neglect of duty,—always wrong,—
Detestible in young or old,—
By him whose place is high and strong,
Is magnified a thousand fold.

When in the east the glorious sun
Spreads o'er the earth the light of day,
All know the course that he will run,
No wonder at his light of way;
But if, perchance, the light that blazed
Is dimmed by shadows lying near,
The startled world looks on amazed,
And each one watches it with fear.

I, likewise, if I always give
To vice and virtue their rewards,
But do my duty thus to live;
No one his thanks to me accords,
But, should I fail to act my part,
Or wrongly do, or leave undone,
Surprised, the people then would start
With fear, as at the shadowed sun.

WE ARE PLEASED to announce the safe arrival of JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., whose hand we had the pleasure of shaking yesterday morning. His troops of friends will be no less gratified to read this announcement, and who will join us only in regrets that we will have no more of his very entertaining letters to publish. Did we say no more? That is a mistake. We print one on our third page this morning and have two or three others, written on ship board, giving a description of the remainder of his trip through Scotland and Ireland, which will appear in these columns in a few days.

MR. HOPKINS is in excellent health, and appears none the worse for his trip to Malta and many other points of interest in the Old World.

POOR GRANT contemplates purchasing another farm, that known as Riversdale, five miles from Washington, on the turnpike road leading to Baltimore and adjoining the estate of the late JOHN C. RIVES. It contains one hundred acres of land, and if he succeeds in getting it, it is his intention to only have an office at the White-Black House.

AN effort has been made in the Legislature of Mississippi to insert a clause in various bills chartering schools, hotels and railroads to guarantee equal accommodations without regard to color, but all such amendments have been defeated. The Radicals of that State need reconstruction. Why is not REVELS in the Senate attending to this matter, instead of tramping about the country lecturing for pay?

BECAUSE the Republicans of Fayette county have nominated GEORGE WASHINGTON KOSSUTH MINOR for Congress, it is positively asserted that the aforesaid Fayette county is wide awake. We rejoice in the knowledge of this important fact and hope it is not also full of fleas.

A CANE presented by the late President PIERCE to Hon. JEFF DAVIS, and which was stolen during the war has been returned. Lucky thing for JEFF, that it did not fall in the hands of Beast BUTLER.

SOME of the Republican papers expect to get a medal for smartness in calling the Democracy the White Man's party. We hope they will insist upon such nicknames. It gives no offence, on the contrary, we rather like it.

SOME two hundred and ten pairs of twins were born in Michigan, in six months of 1869. Michigan is the place where the Shrieking Sisterhood should be sent to get rid of their eminent nonsense.

HAVING entirely exhausted his supply of executive patronage, Gen. GRANT has now begun to pay the cash for real estate.

THE newspapers now-a-days are filled with "gin and milk."

THE VERDICT in the MCFARLAND case will set agoing an innumerable tribe of irascible, jealous, gin and milk husbands to sudden congestion of the brain, but we would advise them not to go to New Jersey A case of infuriated husband has just been tried in the Quarter Sessions of Newark. One JOSEPH NESBITT and wife separated some time ago, she not liking the manner in which he asserted his martial rights. Thereupon he was seized with congestion of the brain, and loading himself with pistols, presented himself at the door of the house where she was living, and demanded the watch and chain he had given her, and restitution of the money he had expended upon her, threatening to blow her brains out if his reasonable request was not complied with. Without waiting, he fired four or five shots, wounding her badly, and then proceeded to a room of a man named HARLAN, whom he also shot, he being jealous of him, though HARLIN'S offense seemed to have amounted to nothing more than his boarding in the some family that harbored the wife. Curious enough, the Newark jury did not believe much in congestion of the brain and insanity, which was pleaded for NESBIT, and brought in a verdict of guilty; but this must have been because the Court said the evidence should be confined to the matter in hand, pertinently adding, "and not as in a notorious case now on trial in New York, be converted into a trial of all sorts of evidence." New Jersey is not a wholesome location for infuriated husbands with congested brains and disordered livers.

IT was a pity to spoil a sensation of such lacerating interest and transparent probability as that of a young lady soaring through space in a balloon from which her companion had been spilt and sprinkled "over the southern part of Michigan." The right thing to do under the circumstances was by all means to let her soar and to throw overboard occasional epistles which should have been telegraphed at length to the Associated Press. But some vandal has punctured the balloon, and "Bertha" comes down from the clouds with a most ungraceful tumble.

THE State of Maryland has brought a suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover the difference in the value of gold and currency, in which the company has been making payments, to the amount of the interest in the stock owned by the State, which is now $2,000,000.

IT was a Maine man who remarked, after hearing ANNA DICKINSON, "Wal, neow, there aint nuthin' very *coazin'* about her, is they?"

JOHN COVODE.

BY DON PIATT

John Covode is one of the stock clowns of the lower body of the National Legislature, as Drake is of the Senate. Covode is a mixture of Scotch, Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch, and he resembles an army mule in his carriage, bray, propensity to pull in the Party team, and occasionally to kick up his heels for recreation. He is cunning, without pride or concern for personal dignity or honor, rich by strategic approaches, and politics is as much a business with him as breeding stock or keeping shop. He has no abstract idea of power, or fame, or anything which imaginative people suppose would be apt to make a man wish to sit in the Congress of the United States; for he belongs to a run-down Commonwealth where the highest ideal of the nation is that it is a sort of Indian's stew-pot, where all the States sit round flashing out benefits and savory morsels with their fingers. John Covode grew up dirty and coarse on purpose to qualify himself for this general grab. He can run his arm down lower, hook out more fat and noctuous pieces, and digest them upon a more omniverous and cast iron stomach than Spotted Tail, or Hole-in-the-Day, or any other well-bred savage familiarly known to the Indian agents in the lower story of the Patent Office building. When you come to statesmanship as a fine art, Covode's proposition is that it consists in a personal sense, of putting as little into the pot as possible, making the numerator small and the denominator almighty. He would have thrown in, had he been one of Macbeth's witches, the smallest mite of "blaspheming Jews," and hooked out the whole "maw and gulp" of the shark. He holds his seat in the present Congress by the tenure of partisan injustice, having been beaten in the most manifest manner by Henry D. Foster, but given the seat by a partisan committee; and yet this grotesque old rascal quotes rare scripture and assumes at times more honesty than the incorruptible Stanton. He reminds me of Artemus Ward's saying of a certain man "that he had but one tooth, and yet this gifted being plays on the bass drum."

What a Plebiscite Is.

One of the editors of the New Orleans *Times* has received a business letter, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

"NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1870.

"DEAR N.—Inclosed find $10. What the devil is *Plebiscite*?

"Yrs, languidly,
J. C.* * * Y."

Measuring our correspondent's anxiety by his liberality, both gratitude and compassion prompt an early reply. Having once passed through a similar condition of mental exhaustion in endeavoring to comprehend the Schlieswig-Holstein question," we can feel for our friend's dazed condition over the "*Plebiscite*," and shall therefore proceed to answer.

A "plebiscite" is a thing only a few "fellers" can understand. You see, when in the course of human events, the polity of a government in its transcendental relations with the political economies of a State becomes imbued with the spectral analysis of abnormal influences, infringing upon the perpetuity of institutions at once nugatory to the abstruse interests of theocracy, why then, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires the promulgation of a popular analytical manifesto in which * * * In short a "plebiscite" is plainly a "plebiscite;" or in other words, it is French for "Shoo fly, don't bodder me." There!

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE.

The bill reducing taxation was taken up and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, delivered a long speech favoring such a tariff for protection as would induce a healthy competition in our manufactures without grinding down other interests, and at the same time raising a proper amount of revenue.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported with amendment, a bill to extend the time for the presentation of claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 20th, 1866.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were reported by the committee and the appropriations were agreed to.

The amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $14,500 to $5,400, cutting off the provision for any other officers than a commissioner and two clerks, was debated by Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, Howard, Howell, Ferry, Yates, Tipton, Drake and Sumner until recess.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported with amendments a bill to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, to enable the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad companies to construct a single track through the Indian Territory to the Gulf.

Mr. WARNER reported a bill extending the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted Mchigan to aid in the construction of the Pere Marquette and Flint Rai road.

Mr. WILSON reported without amendment the bill to reimburse Kansas for moneys expended in raising and equipping militia for the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, May 10

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic asking that authority be given to send soldier's pensions through the mail by the money order system.

Mr. WILLIAMS from the Committee on Finance reported a bill for the refunding certain duties imposed upon the importation of Russian hemp, upon which forty dollars per ton is charged in violation of the treaty with Russia, only twenty-five dollars being charged on Manilla hemp.

Mr. SHERMAN then reported a bill making the duty the same as on Manilla hemp.

On motin of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, Secretary of the Interior, asked for information relative to any unauthorized invasion of the Indian Territory by citizens.

A bill were introduced by Mr Howell regulating pensions to disabled officers and soldiers.

By Mr. ROSS to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence &, Galveston Railroad Company, to relocate a portion of the road.

Mr. WILSON called up the army bill already reported by him and explained its provisions. After a general discussion it was without action laid aside and the Legislative Executive Judicial Appropriation bill proceeded with.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Appropriation bill was continued. The amount for salaries and expenses of the collection of the revenue was reduced from eight millions to seven millions. Other amendments were adopted, including one that the proprietors of bonded warehouses shall pay the current expenses and salaries of the storekeepers. That for the reduction of the expenses of the Bureau of Education was passed over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the construction of a building for the State Department, to be used eventually as a wing of the building for the State, War and Navy Departments, at a cost of five or six millions, which was discussed without action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee on conference ordered.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked to introduce the bill allowing women to act as Assistant Marshals, but objection was made.

JAS. H. LEWIS, Representative of the Third District of Kentucky, vice Mr. Golloday, resigned, took the oath.

The Senate Northern Pacific Railroad bill was then tsken up, and its supporters again refusing to allow time for discussion and amendments, filibustering commenced and continued all afternoon without action.

Mr. CONNER asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal that part of the act of April 12th, 1866, amending the act of March 3d, 1865, to provide ways and and means to support the government, as authorizes or may be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt or exchange the outstanding bonds and notes for other bonds and notes.

Mr. ALLISON and others objected.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to establish a mail service to the west coast of South America. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill granting lands to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company. Referred.

The bill to provide artificial limbs to disabled soldiers passed.

The bill relative to lands withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California. It was explained by Mr. Stewart as making no additional grant, and then it was superseded by the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the State Department was adopted by a vote of 41 against 15.

Another amendment for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds at an expense of $500,000 was also adopted.

An amendment to apply the unexpended surplus of $13,000 on account of the Paris Exposition of 1867, to enable

the citizens of the United States to take part in the London Exhibition of 1871, was objected to as an entering wedge for larger appropriatins, and rejected by 12 against 36.

The amendment reducing the appropriation to the Bureau of Education by $10,000 was rejected by 19 to 38.

An amendment was agreed to requiring an Assistant Commissioner of Patents to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, to act as Commissioner in the case of a temporary vacancy.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 to 39, to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

Among other amendments adopted was the increase of the appropriation to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from $75,000 to $90,000.

A discussion ensued upon an amendment by Mr. Williams, authorizing the United States mint to receive on deposit refined gold silver bullion and deliver in payment imported bars, under certain regulations. Thus providing for refinery by private parties.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BEAMAN reported an appropriation of $500,000 to supply deficiencies in the compensation of mileage of Congressmen. Passed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Orth was allowed to make an explanation of the reasons governing its opponents in their filibustering programme.

Mr. WHEELER replied on behalf of the friends of the measure, and then the House, by a vote of 77 to 92 refused to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. WHEELER voted in the negative in order to be able to move a reconsideration.

Twenty-four amendments were offered, which, with the bills, were referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee who were authorized to report at any time.

The bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was then taken up, and Mr. Lynch, Chairman of the Special Committe on the subject, spoke at length in its support.

Mr. ONEILL introduced a bill repealing the act of 1800 authorizing the States of Maryland and Georgia to levy tonnage tax on vessels. Refer.ed.

Mr. DEGNER introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

The House then went into a Committee on Tariff.

The duty on steel car wheels was fixed at three cents per pound; on steel blooms and car and locomotive tires, rolled or hammered to pattern, two and one half cents per pound; steel carriage, car, locomotive and other springs, five cents per pound.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The following paragraphs were inserted in the taxing bill: Crinoline and corsets, steel wire, 9 cents per pound and 10 per cent. advalorem; sword blades 35 per cent. advalorem, and swords 45 per cent. advalorem. Several other paragraphs were passed over without amendment.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Covode said the house and country were disgusted with the tariff bill. He understood the Internal Revenue bill was ready and hoped the chairman of the committee would report it to-morrow and lay aside the tariff and go to practical legislation, else some of us will have trouble next fall.

The Committee rose at ten o'clock and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, May 11—The American Woman's Suffrage Association assembled to-day. Henry Ward Beecher was chosen President of the National Woman's Suffrage Society and expressed a hearty good will and wishes for their mutual co-operation. Speeches were made by various persons in advocacy of the cause.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association discussed and adopted resolutions in favor of the equalization of the pay of women and men. Resolutions favoring extensive suffrage to women were reported.

ANNIVERSARY.

The American Tract Society celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary to-day. The receipts for the year were $479,081; balance in treasury, $579. The old officers were generally elected. Oliver Kingsbury was promoted to be treasurer, vice Moses Allen declined.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Tammany nominated Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Attendorfer and Lawrence R. Jerome for Aldermen at large. Arrangements are making to organize a society of officers commanding he colored troops during the war.

A SENSATION.

The news of the victory of Sappho created quite a sensation. Congratulatory telegrams were sent her owner.

A RIOT.

A riot occurred at Morrisiana on Monday during the election of the members of the Democratic General Committee. Many persons were stabbed, one fatally.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

Jos. W. Gerard declines the anti-Tammany nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

G. W. Thomas, the broker who absconded in April with $62,000 worth of Kansas Pacific bonds belonging to Dabney, Morgan & Co., was arrested yesterday.

The steamers Minnesota and City of Cork, from Liverpool, and the Darien from Glasgow, have arrived.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The American Home Missionary Society elected Rev. Dr. Woolsey, of Yale College, President.

The First New York Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, sitting at Patterson, New Jersey, granted the petition severing the pastoral relations of

REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE

with his Church in New York. Smythe preaches there for the last time on Sunday next.

RESUMED WORK.

The strikers of the Patterson Cotton Mill have resumed work at wages twenty per cent. less than before the strike.

A meeting of the Catholic clergymen of this city was held to-night to consider

THE QUESTION OF THE BIBLE

in the public schools, and the status of Rev. Drs. McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephens, and Rev. Mr. Farrell, of St. Josephs, who are regarded by their associates as too liberal on this subject. Reading of the Bible in the Public schools was condemned, and Dr. Starrs, Vicar General of the Diocese, will be asked to remove the two objectionable pastors to country districts, where they cannot, to any great extent, influence perversely the public opinion. The Vicar General has written to Archbishop McClosky for instructions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

THE PLEBISCITUM ACCEPTED.

PARIS, May 9.—Noon—The full returns are not yet received, but enough is known to make it certain that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority. Up to this hour the figures stand as follows: Yes, about 6,400,000. No, about 1,340,000. The city is tranquil this morning. The journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday and comment particularly on the vote of the army.

DISTINGUISHED NUPTIAL CEREMONY.

PARIS, May 9.—The newspapers to-day announce the marriage of Gustave Lafitte to Kate Vanderbilt Barker, grand-daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The *Opinion Nationale* notes the extreme quiet—even the solemnity—of voting throughout the empire yesterday.

THE VOTE.

The returns received foot up, "Yes," 7,126,288; "No," 1.1485,844. The vote of the army so far as known is, "Yes," 219,200; "No," 36,598; this is estimated without counting the votes of the arrandissements.

The excitement has been intense all day, but there was no disturbance whatever.

The military precautions are still continued.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

was held to-day; the Emperor presided. It is reported as the result of the Council's deliberations that the Ministers will tender their resignations to-morrow, and that M. Ollivier will be charged by the Emperor with the formation of a new cabinet. The Emperor has complimented the Prefect of Police for his success in maintaing public order.

Victor Hugo has been cited to appear before the Tribunal for an article in the *Rappel*, exciting hatred and contempt for the Government.

SEMI-SERIOUS RIOTS.

PARIS, May 10.—Several riots occurred late last night but they were not serious. Three or four barricades were erected in the Belleville district, but were feebly defended; the troops carrying them easily without firing a shot. Shots were fired, but not by soldiers. There was great excitement throughout the night, and indeed is now, but owing to the large display of troops the crowds are more noisy than dangerous.

DEATH OF A COLLEGIATE SECRETARY.

Abel Frangois Villemain, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, died to-day.

Returns from the army vote, all in—yes—237,336; no—29,364. The result throughout the nation is not yet given exactly.

FURTHER RETURNS.

The following are the returns from all parts of the country, except Algeria.—yes—7,210,295; no—1,530,610.

La Liberte says the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing the members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same journal asks for the complete freedom of the press as the result of the adoption of the *Plebiscitum*, and proves that after years of experience, all efforts against the opposition of the press are powerless.

THE DISTURBANCES.

8—P. M.—It is feared that the disturbances of last night will be renewed this evening, but ample measures have been taken by the government to maintain order. Great crowds of people are gathered in the Faubourg du Temple.

THE PARIS TURMOIL.

Barricades have again been thrown up in the Faubourg Du Temple, and also in Belleville, and troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Captain Lafontaine, in command of one of the attacking columns, was wounded by a pistol shot.

A SPANISH MYSTERY.

MADRID, May 10.—Senor Aleazaga returns immediately to Paris. Much speculation as to the reasons of the Government for summoning him to Madrid, and the mystification is not lessened by the fact that the Ministers to Italy, Austria and Portugal are expected to arrive here. Rumor has it that these conferences bear on the question of a candidate for the throne. The chances of the elevation of Espareto are improving, especially since the proposition has been coupled with the suggestion that Prim is to be declared the successor on the throne.

The Spanish press comments unfavorably on the French *Plebiscitum*.

OPENING OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, May 11.—The Queen in State to-day, opened the new building of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens. Little interest was manifested by the people gathered in the grounds, but the main hall was crowded. Among eminent persons present were Messrs. Gladstone, Disraeli and leading members of the Government and Parliament, Earl Granville. Messrs. Geo. Groate and Robert Lowe received the Queen at the doors and presented an address to her Majesty. Instead of reading the reply which had been furnished her, she said in a clear voice

"I DECLARE THIS BUILDING TO BE OPENED."

The Queen was loudly cheered, and cheers were called and given in succession for the Royal family, Premier and Disraeli.

The House of Commons to-day held a short session, exclusively devoted to local measures.

CLERICAL OPPOSITION.

PARIS, May 11.—The French opposition and clerical organs question the result of the election. They maintain that while the vote may have numerical value, it is without social, political or religious significance. The police arrested over two hundred persons last night, and searched many houses in the disturbed districts. Arrests continue to-day.

FRESH TROUBLE

Is feared to-night. Crowds of people are in the Faubourg Du Temple. Large numbers collected in front of the barricades, but they were dispersed by the police and the guards around the soldiers' quarters have been increased.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT REVOLT

Were made by the inmates of the Prison of La Roquette yesterday. The prisoners, while at work in the shops, attacked the keepers, and a fierce struggle followed. The revolt was finally quelled. One keeper was killed and two other officers wounded.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, May 11—Midnight.—The troops have occupied the Place Chateau D'Eau, where the Cpserne Prince Eugene is situated. Many groups of spectators throng the Boulevard, but a heavy rain is falling, which prevents any dangerous increase of numbers. Belleville and Faubourg are held by the military and no one is allowed to pass the guards in those quarters. Up to this hour the tranquility has not been disturbed.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.

LONDON, May 11.—The first of the series of three races between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Cambria, sixty miles to the windward and return, which commenced yesterday morning, terminated this morning in a decided victory for the Sappho, which beat the Cambria from the start, at the latter's best point of sailing, namely, to the windward.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—May 11.—Consols for money, 94¾. Account, 94¾. American securities quiet; 62, 88¾; '65, 88; '67, 00; 10-40's, 85¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton—The market today is steady; middling uplands 11d@11¼; Orleans 11⅛; sales 15,000 bales. California white wheat 9 9d@; red western No. 2 8s 4d; winter 8s; western flour 20s 6d; Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Pork 104s. Beef 111s. Lard flat at 68s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 59s for Cumberland cut, and 62s 6d for short ribbed middles. Turpentine 30s. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, May 11.—Tallow firmer at 44s 9d. Sugar firmer but not higher. Petroleum is unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Petroleum firm at 54⅝f.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Committee will take up the Georgia case on Tuesday, if Gen. Butler shall have returned, as is expected. A leading member of the Committee says that the bill the Committee will report, will be the same as the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with a clause declaring that the term of the present State officers must not be considered to have begun until after the State is declared restored. This would have the effect of continuing the legislature, which is one of the objectionable features of the former measure.

THE SPOONIST ON HAND.

General Butler having returned, the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow consider the Georgia bill, as returned from the Senate.

The friends of the Dominican treaty say the two-third vote can now be obtained in the Senate for its ratification.

The Government has not recently received any official information concerning events in Cuba, nor is there anything to induce the belief of any change in the Spanish policy.

The President has approved the bill allowing persons elected to office in Texas thirty days from April 30th to take the oath prescribed by the act admitting the State to representation in Congress.

A caucus of about twenty Republican representatives have resolved to continue their opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill until its friends allow time or discussion and amendment.

The April report of the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

says the winter grains everywhere show a small and poor growth, but are generally of good color and ready to start out under the influence of a genial spring.

The increase of imports, excluding free goods, during the first eight months of the fiscal year, was $27,271,260.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

THE GEORGIA BILL UNDER WAY.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning considered the Georgia bill. It was proposed to report to the House the bill as originally introduced in that body, which was similar to the bill admitting Virginia to representation, with an amendment providing for the employment of the militia instead of the regular forces, in a case of necessity for the preservation of peace and the enforcement of laws. The amendment is in lieu of the Senate substitue, fixing the time of the election of members for the Legislature, and as in Mr. Bingham's amendment as to the question of the term of office, is to be left to judicial decision. The Committee arrived at no definite conclusion, and the consideration of the subject will be resumed on Thursday.

VANDALISM TO BE PERPETUATED.

WASINGTON May 11.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported against the bill providing for the restoration of the Washington relics, now on exhibition in the Patent Office, to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee. These relics are in the form of old pieces of crockery, a portion of a set presented by Lafayette to Mrs. Washington, and a few articles of household furniture, not in the least attractive in their construction, and only valuable on account of the associations connected with them. They were taken from the Arlington House, the late resi- of General Lee, near Washington, when it occupied as military headquarters at the commencement of the war.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

MACE THE VICTOR.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS May 10.

The fight between Mace and Allen some five miles from Kennersville, to-day, ended like all modern prize fights in a well arranged swindle. Nobody was whipped, but Allen's friends will claim a foul on the tenth round. That will save bets. Heenan is here, but apparently took no active interest in the fight. The usual number of pockets were picked at the Jackson depot during the embarking and debarking of the excursion.

Both the men are now in the city. Allen shows scarcely any signs of punishment. It has been reported here that he had an arm dislocated. This is not a fact. He received a slight injury in the last round by falling with his elbow upon a stray "dornick" in his corner. It is believed that McCoole will challenge Mace for $5,000. G. H. H.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

DEPARTURE OF THE EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 10.—The Mace-Allen excursion party got off at five o'clock this morning. A large crowd was at the Jackson Railroad depot as early as half-past three, among whom were prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of the Union and Confederate armies, from the grade of General down, and well known sporting men from all parts of the country.

ACCOMMODATING POLICE REGULATIONS.

At the depot there was a detail of the Metropolitan police, who accompanied the train for some four miles, where all persons without tickets were put off. The train consisted of nine passenger cars, on board of which were seven hundred persons, two-thirds of whom were of the better classes. The Chicago Base Ball Club were among the excursionists. The crowd was very orderly.

THE PLACE.

About five or five and a half miles distant from the city the train stopped and the cars instantly emptied. All were ordered aboard again as it was found the spot was inside the Metropolitan District. The train then proceeded three miles above Kennersville, St. Charles Parish, where the whole party is in the field and preparations are being made for the contest. The betting is about three to two on Mace, though Allen's friends are very confident. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Both men are in good condition. Allen's weight is about one hundred and seventy-three pounds; Mace's one hundred and sixty-eight. Mace and Allen came to the ground on the Dummy engine, followed by the passenger train. Mace's face is not as fleshy as Allen's. All hands are now under way to the ring, which is to be pitched near the river, about one mile distant from the railroad

THE FIGHT—ROUND FIRST.

Some time was consumed in feeling, both men smiling. Mace made the first blow, hitting Allen under the right eye, and got away laughing. Mace hit Allen in the nose slightly and claims the first blood, but not allowed. In a quick interchanging both men went down, Allen under.

SECOND ROUND.

Allen led off on Mace's forehead, Mace returning on Allen's mouth. First blood for Mace. Severe fighting ensued, Allen getting in two heavy blows near Mace's stomach. Mace fell short on Allen's neck, the latter returning on Mace's breast. Mace then got one under Allen's left eye, and then a severe cut in the right eye, Allen going down.

THIRD ROUND.

Allen struck Mace lightly, the latter going down.

FOURTH ROUND.

Same as last.

FIFTH ROUND.

Allen sent in a blow under Mace's right arm, the latter returning. Allen slipped down, but was quickly up again, and the men clinched, when Mace threw Allen.

SIXTH ROUND.

Some little sparring when the men again clinched, Allen throwing Mace and falling on him heavily. Claims of foul, but not allowed.

SEVENTH ROUND.

In this round Allen's right eye was completely closed, Mace getting in very heavily; Allen then gave Mace a body blow and quick interchanges ensued, both men falling together.

EIGHTH ROUND.

The men clinched, Mace getting in several blows, and was then thrown by Allen.

NINTH ROUND.

A slight hit for Allen, who then struck Mace heavily below and under the left ear, knocking him clean down. First knock down for Allen.

TENTH ROUND—THE CONCLUSION.

Allen gave Mace a body blow, then after feigning some time both rested several seconds; then coming up Allen hit Mace, the latter returning with two hard cuts under Allen's left eye, from which the blood flowed freely. The men again retired against the stakes, and going to their corners were sponged off. They advanced again, when some hard fighting ensued, in Mace's favor, when the men clinched and fell heavily, Mace's arm being around Allen's neck. Allen was carried to his corner.

JOE COBURN THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

On time being called, Coburn threw up the sponge, saying Allen's arm was dislocated. Mace was then declared the winner. The fight lasted forty-five minutes. Allen was badly punished about the face, but Mace is without a scratch. The crowd was very orderly.

OTHER BRUISERS

Indulged in exhibitions of the fistic art after the main fight was over.

A RADICAL VICTORY AND—WHISKY VS. BOOKS

PROVIDENCE, May 11.—The municipal election to-day resulted in a choice of Thos. A. Doyle (Republican) for Mayor, by 386 majority over Clark, (Citizen) and Bench (Democrat).

The Board of Aldermen are in favor of granting liquor licenses. The proposition to establish a free public library was defeated.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

Twenty-fourth Day.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The great trial was to-day resumed in the Court of General Sessions, in the old brown stone building. An immense crowd assembled, among whom the ladies largely predominated, which filled every available inch of room, and listened with the most wrapt attention to the eloquent speech of Mr. Graham. The counsel for the defense rose to continue his speech. He reminded the jury that McFarland's threats or previous attempt to shoot Richardson should have no weight with them, unless he were proved to be sane at the time these threats were made. These threats can be appealed to in order to prove that McFarland was sane on the 25th of November, but His Honor would charge them that a previous sane act could not infinence an insane act.

Mr. Graham reminded the jury of the casual manner in which McFarland met Richardson in the *Tribune* office and alluded to the special Providence which seems to direct the bullet of an injured husband, a fact which shows the moral justice of the act. Moreover, McFarland's words at the time should not be considered, because they were clearly the offspring of a frenzied mind. The counsel then reviewed the evidence of Mr. Cushin Elwood to show the deranged state of his mind. During the three days preceding the 25th of November. Another point to be borne in mind was the fact that the prosecution had dubbed Mrs. McFarland with the name of her paramour without establishing any legal right to that claim. Again, the prosecution failed to show that Mrs. McFarland had earned any more money after the separation from her husband, and the presumption was that she was supported all this time by Richardson. Counsel then condemned the attempt to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Callaghan as to the presence of Mrs. McFarland in Jersey City, and said that this attempt had utterly failed. In truth, Mrs. McFarland was then ensconsed in Mrs. Gilbert's house with her paramour, and her friends tried to keep her presence secret. Coming to the event itself, it will be seen that the evidence of the prosecution leaves the matter in a very doubtful and confused state. All the witnesses were from the *Tribune* office.

Here follows a lengthy argument upon the points involved.

To-morrow the District Attorney will sum up for the prosecution.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A little after eleven o'clock the Court opened, and the District Attorney arose and commenced his closing speech. He commented on the extraordinary length of time taken by the trial, and declared it to be the duty of the jury and himself to devote even three times as much time if necessary to give the prisoner a fair trial. Passing on to the case he said that no man had a right to take the law into his own hands. Perhaps Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were innocent; Richardson was a brave man and had devoted himself to the service of his country during the late war, and it was not likely he would dishonorably seduce a man's wife, and moreover, it was unlikely that Richardson would marry his mistress. Men never do except under compulsion. McFarland had given up his wife for two years, and a divorce was had, and on his death bed Richardson married Mrs. McFarland as a pure woman. The defense acknowledged the commission of the deed, but say that it was the deed of an insane man. In the same breath they say that he was justified in slaying an adulterer. This is not logical. They must take either stand. They cannot pretend to justify the deed of an insane man. The prosecution takes it for granted that the prisoner is sane. Such is the law, as they will be informed by the Court. Without entering into the question of the nature and signs of insanity, any juror, any sensible man, can decide when a man is mad.

After complete argument pro and con the case went to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned as their verdict "Not Guilty."

The following is the ending of the dispatch relative to the conclusion of the trial:

At three o'clock the jury retired, and they reappeared in Court at ten minutes to five. A silence of death prevailed as they took their seats, and McFarland turned as pale as a sheet. The foreman finally rose to answer the usual question and McFarland also stood up so as to face the Jury. He trembled violently and clutched the railing beside him as if for support. "Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" came the question at last. "Not guilty," was the answer. The scene beggars description, the whole audience jumped to their feet and cheered as though they were determined to shake the house to its foundation. Even the court officers joined in cheering. Men and women sprang over the seats and struggled for the privilege of shaking McFarland by the hand. The ladies divided their attention between the liberated man and his counsel, whom they lavished with thanks. McFarland was very much affected, and little Percy jumped upon a chair, and waving a handkerchief, lent his voice to the cheering. McFarland soon after left the court room and the crowd dispersed.

CINCINNATI.

Bishop Kingsley's Will.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The will of the late Bishop Kingsley was admitted to probate to-day. He left fifteen thousand dollars of real estate and six hundred dollars of personal properiy, all of which he willed to his wife.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post).

DEATH OF DR. TILDEN.

SANDUSKY, O., May 9.—Dr. Daniel Tilden, one of the most distinguished citizens of Northern Ohio, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, in his eighty-second year. He was in active practice fifty-seven years, was regarded as one of the most learned and skillful of his profession, and for his many charities and social virtues was loved by all who knew him.

DAMAGE FROM THE FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, May 11—Winslow & Co's. nsurance, as far as learned, is as follows: Independent, Boston, $5,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, 5,000; Connecticut fire, 5,000; Anchor, 4,000. Their store was completely gutted and the stock totally destroyed. The building was damaged to the amount of $10; insured in city offices. Other losses slight; fully insured.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE!

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.

Two Others Barely Escape with their Lives.

[From the Daily Post of Thursday.]

Last evening, about six o'clock, a most frightful and horrible accident occurred in Ormsby borough, just beyond the limits of East Birmingham, by which three men lost their lives, and two others barely escaped a similar fate.

THE ACCIDENT

Occurred on the premises of Mathias Wilhelm, Sen., who keeps a boarding house on Carson street, Ormsby borough, between Ihmsen and McClurg streets, about a square beyond the Passenger Railway Depot. Mr. Wilhelm had for some time been engaged in digging a well to be used as a privy vault, which he completed yesterday. The new vault is contiguous to one that has been in use for many years and separated therefrom some eighteen inches. It is supposed he went down into the new vault about six o'clock last evening, for the purpose of tapping the [illegible]. This he did, and while trying to make his escape up an ordinary rung ladder, was suffocated by the mephitic gas, and fell back into the rapidly filling cesspool.

Mrs. Wilhelm happened to notice the accident within a moment of its occurrence, and raised the neighborhood with her screams. Her son, Mathias Wilhelm, Jr., was the first to reach the place, and started down the ladder to rescue his father. The moment he reached the same place on the ladder from which his father had fallen—about eight feet from the bottom of the vault, he seemed to lose all physical power, and fell headlong into the reeking abyss of death below.

By this time a large number of people had gathered to the spot attracted by the cries of the women and children in the neighborhood. Mr. James Mooney, who kept a saloon on the opposite side of the street, started down the ladder to rescue the two Wilhelms and he in turn was suffocated and fell from the ladder and of course lost his life. As the crowd increased every one seemed anxious to rescue those who were in the deadly vault below.

THE NEXT MAN

To go down was Richard Mackey, who, when he reached the fatal rung, fell like the other three, but fortunately lodged between the ladder and the wall and was rescued, although life was seemingly extinct, and it was almost an hour before he was restored to consciousness. In effecting his rescue he received a very serious wound in the right thigh, inflicted by the grapnels that were used, as well as several very severe wounds in the back by the fall.

AND YET ANOTHER

was willing to risk his life in this case of life and death.

PATRICK HARVEY,

an old man who lived in the family of Mooney, the saloon keeper, first taking the precaution of having a rope tied around his waist, descended into the gulf of death, and was drawn up, fortunately, in time to save his life—but only in time. He was able to be about at ten o'clock last night. Mackey, it is thought, will recover.

THE DECEASED

were drawn out of the vault at about half past seven o'clock last night with grappling irons, and their remains properly prepared for interment, and removed to their respective homes, where they await the action of the Coroner this morning.

The elder Wilhelm was about fifty-five years of age and is survived by his wife and four children.

His son, Mathias was aged about twenty-four years, and was unmarried.

Mooney was a married man aged about thirty years, and leaves a wife and two children.

"THRICE BLESSED IS CHARITY."

These families are left in dependent circumstances, and there certainly has not been a greater call upon the charity of our people than this for many ycars. Some steps should be taken to relieve their necessities.

THE SCENE

Last night when our reporter visited Ormsby was indescribable. Groups of terror stricken women standing about the corners talking in whispers and pointing in the direction of the fatal spot, the harsher voices of men and officers who had charge of the solemn task of performing the duties of humanity for the victims of the sad catastrophe, and over all the shrill sharp wail of women and children weeping over the dead, was enough to touch a heart of stone and make it quicken with the pulses of the tenderest humanity.

A solemn awe seemed to have fallen over the district. Houses of entertainment were closed and the whole community thereabout seemed to realize that the angel of Death had overshadowed them with a sudden swoop of his sable wing.

DISTRACTED.

Mrs. Wilhelm, the wife and mother of two of the deceased, was wholly distracted, and her wild cries and ravings were enough to curdle the blood in the bravest heart. M s. Mooney was but little better, while the cries of her two little children, one clasping her about the neck, and the other clinging to the skirts of her dress, in the presence of their dead father, was a scene no one would desire to witness twice in a life time.

HEROES.

Mooney was a hero. To save the lives of the two Wilhelms—or, rather, vainly trying to do so—he sacrificed himself at altar of certain death. Mackey, too, was willing to risk death in trying to save the three, and then the old man Harvey jeopardized his life to save the four. It is an instance of heroism worthy of enduring record.

THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The elder Wilhelm kept a boarding house as already mentioned. His son worked at Jones & Laughlin's rolling mill, as did Mackey and Harvey, whose lives were saved.

AFFECTING INCIDENT,

When the two Wilhelms were brought to the surface with the grappling irons, the father was clasped in the arms of the son, showing that the ruling passion is indeed strong in death. Dropping as young Wilhelm did under the influence of asphyxia into the fatal vault, his last and only desire seemed to be, as it was, the rescue of his parent, and he clasped him with that intent in the last throes of death.

FRATERNAL MEETING.

Post 151 G. A. R will hold a meeting to-night to take action on the death of young Wilhelm and make arrangements for his funeral. A full attendance is desired.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE U. S. GRAND JURY.

Its Presentment Yesterday—Improvements to the U. S. Building Recommended—New Furniture, &c., Suggested.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:

To the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court for West ern Pennsylvania:

The members of the Grand Inquest of the United States, now inquiring in and for the Westeru District of Pennsylvania, most respectfully make the following presentment, to wit:

After a careful inspection of the building in which the United States Court now holds sessions, and in which various United States offices are located, they are decidedly of the opinion that the health and comfort of the officers of the Court and jurors would be better regarded, and and the transaction of business facilitated by certain improvements as follows:

They find that the rooms set apart for the use of the Grand Jury, as well as other rooms of the United States building, are dirty and badly furnished. In parts of the building plaster has fallen from the ceiling and lumber of various kinds encumbers the entries.

The water closets are in a very bad condition, and the foul air and stench arising therefrom are both offensive and unwholesome. The noise occasioned by the passage of wagons over cobble stone pavements, laid in the street in the front of the Custom House, is at times embarrassing to business. They, therefore, recommend that wooden pavements be substituted for the cobble stones. That the offices, entries and water closets be cleaned, and that certain enumerated articles of furniture, especially needed, be provided. In the court room and jury rooms there is an insufficient number of chairs, and these are all in bad condition, in many instances being broken. The window shades in the court room are worn out and very dirty. There is great need for a new counsel table, the one in present use being much dilapidated.

There are many other necessary improvements which the Grand Jury cannot specify in detail. They would recommend, however, that a general examination and renovation of the building be made by the proper authorities, and that such necessary improvements as have been mentioned be made.

The Grand Jury must, finally, express great satisfaction with the able and courteous manner in which the Assistant United States District Attorney, W. S. Miller, Esq., in the absence of the United States Attorney, has attended to his duties, and presented his business before them.

J. W. BLANCHARD,
Foreman.

After the presentment had been read the Court thanked the Grand Jury for the suggestions made, and stated that steps would be taken to have them carried into effect.

INQUESTS.

Fatal Accident at the Etna Iron Works—A West Pittsburgher Found Drowned.

On Saturday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Nicholson, an employee at the iron works of Spang, Chalfant & Co., in Etna borough, who died that morning from injuries received on Friday afternoon. Mr. Nicholson was assisting in running a train of coal cars to the company's yard, when he fell between the cars, and before they could be checked four wheels passed over his legs, crushing them in a horrible manner. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to his home, and Drs. Marquis and Osterloh summoned, who, after a brief consultation, determined to amputate his legs. He survived the operation but a short time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age, was born in Ireland, and has resided in this county twenty-two years. He leaves a widow and six children.

Saturday morning the body of a man was found in the Monongahela river, near the Point. It was identified as that of John Fox, a resident of West Pittsburgh, who left his boarding house on Saturday, April 30th, and was not seen afterwards in that vicinity. Fox was seen at twelve o'clock at night of the date of his disappearance, at a saloon on Liberty street. The jury adjourned to meet at the office of Alderman Donaldson, on Saturday next at two o'clock, P. M., when it is expected that testimony will be produced concerning the manner of the death. Fox was a single man, aged about twenty-two years, and worked at a glass house in West Pittsburgh.

On Friday evening a little son of Mr. Alexander Aiken, undertaker, while playing with other boys in an unfinished room, in an addition being made to Mr Aiken's dwelling, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street, fell through the opening left for the hearth to the floor beneath, receiving such injuries as caused his death at half-past one o'clock Saturday morning. The unfortunate child fell upon his stomach, and his injuries were all internal. Dr. Gilmore was called in immediately after the accident, and did all in his power for the suffering lad, but in vain. The deceased was between six and seven years of age, and a bright and promising boy. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Saturday morning Coroner Clawson empanuelled a jury in the case of Sebastian Habicht, who was killed at the Superior Iron Works. After the examination of some witnesses the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending May 3d, 1870:

No. 102,467—Stave dressing machine; H. Pascal Adams, Pittsburgh.

No. 102,616—Bag holder; George Sweipart, Martin township, assignor to himself and Samuel Eshleman, same place.

No. 102,641—Bending machine, Henry Winter, Honesdale, assignor to himself and Thomas M. Ball, New York city.

No. 102,663—Safety derrick lamp; Jonathan Dillon, Petroleum Centre.

No. 102,667—Sash holder; William A. Eisenhower, Friedenburg, antedated April 8th, 1870.

No. 102,672—Washing machine; Benj. F. Fellman, Sellersville.

No. 102,681—Ventilator for mines; Jenkins B. Jones, Laurel Run.

No. 102,683—Cooking stove; Edward Kirk, Sharon.

No. 102,720—Hay and lime elevator; Abraham and George D. Thomas, St. Thomas.

Obituary—S. McClean, Sr.

Death has called away another of our old citizens. On Saturday morning Mr. S. McClean, Sr., the senior member of the banking firm of S. McClean & Co., died at his residence in Oakland.

Mr. McClean was born in Ireland in 1812, and came to this country in 1816. He resided in Massachusetts until 1825, at which time he came among his few remaining relatives here in Pittsburgh. In 1828 he entered into business; and since that time, a period of about forty-two years, he has been engaged in different successful business enterprises. For about eighteen years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade, and located on Market street, since which he has been engaged in the glass and other manufacturing enterprises. For many years he was the President of the old Washington Building and Loan Association, but since 1864 has been actively engaged in the banking business, and established the well known firm of S. McClean & Co., of Fourth avenue, composed of himself and his son, S. R. McClean. The deceased was well known in this community, and was esteemed for his genial, affable manner, and his uniform kindness of heart. He was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church from his youth, and for many years was a member of the Board of Trustees. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his departure, and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances will join in the sorrow occasioned by his death.

The ailment with which Mr. McClean was afflicted excited considerable interest in the medical fraternity, as there was a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease. Dr. Gross, a physician of Philadelphia, was brought to the city to make a diagnosis of the case, and gave it as his opinion that the muscles of the left fectum had been contracted, preventing digestion, and that the seat of disease was outward, causing a form of dyspepsia. To this Drs. Gallaher and King dissented. The former urged that it was inward and arose from a cancerous formation on the stomach and also on the liver. In order to satisfy themselves on the vexed point, and science and convince the friends of the deceased that death could not have been prevented, a *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Gallaher, King, Fleming and other physicians. It resulted in the discovery of a cancerous tumor within the abdomen about the size of a goose egg, over which the duodeum passed, and to which the color was adherent. A cancerous degeneration of the liver was also discovered. This fully sustained the correctness of the diagnosis made by our home physicians, and proved that death was inevitable and that further than affording temporary relief science was completely unable to stay the march of the dread disease.

Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association.

The annual convention will be held at Harrisburg Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14, 15 and 16. George H. Stuart, Esq., is expected to preside. Each Sunday shool in the State is requested to send two or more delegates. Pastors and Sunday school workers are invited to attend and participate. It is requested that the names of those who expect to attend shall be sent to Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., Chairman, or John M. Sayford, Esq., Secretary, of the local committee of arrangements at Harrisburg, on or before the first day of June, so that places of entertainment may be provided.

Secretaries of county organizations are requested to immediately send their address to the State Secretary, Lewis D. Vail, Esq., 703 Sansom street, Philadelphia, so as to receive printed details. Where there is no organization, the Secretary wishes to correspond with some earnest Sunday school worker, and requests that his or her name be forwarded to them.

Woman Suffrage.

The Women's Suffrage Association held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of electing permanent officers. The election resulted as follows: President, Miss Matilda Hindman; First Vice President, Mrs. J. Heron Foster; Second Vice President, Miss Emma Wilcox; Recording Secretary, Miss Jennie E. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jennie Hindman; Treasurer, Mrs. P. Danse; Executive Committee, Mrs. Dr. Spencer, chairwoman, Mrs. Prof. Smith, Mrs. Wm. McCullough, Mrs. J. S. McMaster, Mrs. McKelvey, Miss Mulnattan, Miss Kate Crane, Miss Hattie Smith, Miss M. Proudfoot, J. M. Caldwell (*Mail*), W. B. Horner (*Gazette*).

A New Triumph of Practical Science.

Ailment from the Rocks. All objections to the universal use of the alimentary Sea Mosses as a portion of the dietary of the civilized world, have, it seems, been happily removed by the discovery of a new process of preparing them for culinary purposes. There never was a time when the "Food Question" was a more vital question with the masses than it is now and we therefore regard this discovery as particularly opportune, not to say Providential.

The Irish Moss or Carrageen, and the Iceland and Norwegean Mosses, have long been known to contain a larger amount of nutritive gelatine, in proportion to their bulk and weight, than any other vegetable product of the sea or land; but the seeming impossibility of entirely purifying them from all extraneous matter, and rendering them agreeable as an element of food, has hitherto excluded them, in a great measure, from our bill of fare. This apparent impossibility has been overcome—experimental science overcomes almost every obstacle, now-a-days—and Irish Moss, purified, concentrated, and rendered an absolute luxury, as Sea Moss Farine, will hereafter be quoted as a food staple in the markets of the world. M. S. & W.

What is More Common or Distressing Than a Billious Attack?

Who is not familiar with the well known symptoms? Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weakness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Billous Disorders, and yet they may be readily got rid of by using Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists. MWSW

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

WASHINGTON AVENUE

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election will be held at the Tavern of Thomas Alderson, on said Washington avenue, in Scott Township, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of June, **1870**, between the hours of **12** m. and **7** p. m., to elect seven persons to serve as a Board of Commissioners of said avenue until the Third FRIDAY in April, **1871**.

By order of the Board.

JOHN GILFILLEN,
President.

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CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year, in almost every clime, and which, the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. **84** Market street. febl

A HUMBUG—HOW OFTEN WE hear this expression from persons reading advertisement of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over **22** years since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and shop keepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial, by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug, and about two months I began to receive orders for more liniment, some calling it my valuable liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their stores. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-Sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see outside accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c.

Price, **50** Cents. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, **10** Park Place, New York.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS —Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette, and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is not only a first class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Sudden severe pains of the side and back, sprains, etc. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age, will even come on in bed, are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April **4**, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & CO.:

DEAR SIRS: My daughter used one of your porous plasters, she had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.—Messrs J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write, November, **1868**, "We have sold the porous plasters for twenty years, and, at retail and jobbing, must have sold **25,000** altogether. They are well liked.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin.

It is recommended and used by the highest medical authority.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr23mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, **46** Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr23mw

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for **14** years. Over **16,000** Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. **$1** a bottle. Send for Circulars. ap16:tmw

THE PREVENTIVE OBSTACLE The effect upon Population and Personal Health of Sexual Frauds. Translated from the French of L. F. E. BERGERET, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the Arbois Hospital, (Jurat) France. "This book is one which merits the thoughtful attention of every physician, and which we sincerely wish could be read by every married person."—*Medical Gazette*, (N. Y.) April 2, 1870. One volume, bound in cloth, 182 pages 12mo. Price, $1 50. For sale by Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of Price by TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, **109** Nassau street, N. Y. ap21,eod3m

SIC TRANSIT.—THE TRANSI- tion from gray to unnatural black or brown, affected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. Phalon's Vitalia, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUST OUT. "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO., **10** Astor House, New York.

☞Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SMITH'S

American Organs

For the Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as for Home Recreation.

A Thorough Comparison Invited.

Never to rest satisfied with mediocre success has been the motto of this house. And with every year's experience they expect not only to maintain their present position, but to produce instruments of greater and more varied power, thus anticipating the increasing demands of the most cultivated taste.

Instruments with Pedal-Bass and Double Manuals for Organ Students.

Also, a variety of

ELEGANT PARLOR INSTRUMENTS.

An illustrated circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale in Pittsburgh by

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD ST.

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AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of "coating" the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

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STEAM TO

GLASGOW & LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20, North River, a 124 Cockmoon.

IOWA, COLUMBIA, CALEDONIA, BRITTANNIA, HIBERNIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to
THOMAS A. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

&d:aow

DANIEL KINZER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mhs

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., **64** Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., **64** Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep13:1y

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS —TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it so constructed as to entirely avoid the use joint strips, and to prevent water from entering he joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints y action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, o-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory outh of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClare, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

e26tfw J. C. ANDERSON.

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Sea Moss Farine,
Sea Moss Farine,

The most health-giving and economical food in the world. Composed entirely of SEA MOSS. It combines the fragrance of the sea breeze with its tonic properties. For sale

Wholesale and Retail,
—BY—

A. Torrence & Co.

KNOX'S

Garden Seeds and Implements

Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains **128** pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Clover and Timothy prime Seed at the lowest market price.

Price List of Implements sent on application.

W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

jan8:mosw

FOR SALE BY DICK & LEFSTROM, R EALESTATE AGENTS, No. **49**, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of **165** acres in Beaver county, Pa., about **120** acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price **$14,000.**

Also, a No. 1 Farm of **127** acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about **100** acres cleared, balance in timber, land of level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings, in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price **$14,000.**

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains **8** rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price **$4,000.**

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of **47** acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R., only **14** miles from the city. We will sell this a whole, or in tracts from **5** acres up, to suit the purchaser, at **$200** per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DICKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
destf Pittsburgh.

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used. No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. ☞Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from **8** a.m., to **12** m., and **1** to **5½** p.m., Sundays, **9** to **11**. Remember the place,

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from **7** to **8½** o'clock.
☞Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of **$3.**
feb19:w

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

KING WASHER.

THIS MACHINE

Has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed

A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.

SOLE AGENT:

137 LIBERTY ST.,

m6:2td&1tw PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, timidities, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

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It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail, in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours **9** A. M. to **8** P. M. Sundays **12** M. to **2** P. M.

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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX. SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others who were like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

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LAND AGENCY.

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D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

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D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.

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Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks &c., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor.
ap30:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Where- as letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER,
m14:6tw Union Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Where- as Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hugh Sallie, deceased, late of 1st ward, Pittsburgh, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. DUNLEVY, Jr.,
m7:6tw No. 4 Diamond.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES, DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, **714** Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-sp

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

WASHINGTON, May 5.

SENATE.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on the Fourth of July was taken up, and the motion to refer it to the Finance Committee, was lost; yeas 19 nays 31.

The resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour. The House Osage Indian land bill came up in order.

Mr. EDMUNDS made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

The bill was finally proceeded with, occupying the balance of the day.

The Osage Indian bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ross to take land from the Indians at twenty cents on the acre, and give them to certain railroads in Kansas at specified sums, giving the settlers on the reservation the right to purchase one hundred and sixty acres at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke against the bill, the passage of which, he said, would be a legislative scandal. He moved to re-commit the bill with instructions to report a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory, and for the sale of their reservation for cash, as other public lands.

The bill was laid aside without action, and the bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as a special order.

Mr. STEWART moved to pass over the bill in order to take up the next special order, the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. RAMSEY called for the yeas and nays, which was ordered and the motion lost—yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to pass over the present business and proceed with the Legislative Appropriation bill. Carried—26 to 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into the business of the morning hour.

A bill to regulate the Civil Service. After speeches against the bill by Peters, Niblack, Morrell, of Maine, and Maynard, Kelsey moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected. Yeas 43; nays 196. Discussion was continued by Mr. Benson, in opposition of the bill. Amendments were offered by Arnell, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction to sex.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguayan investigation and gave notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible.

Mr. WOOD presented the views of the minority as prepared by Messrs. Swann and Willard, and stated that he coincided with some of the resolutions reported both by the majority and minority, but did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the House.

The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of the road and secure the same by mortgage, coming up, Mr. Wheeler moved to put the bill on its passage and addressed the House in advocacy of it.

Mr. HAWLEY proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the company to be sold only to actual settlers and in quantities not greater than 160 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre, and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Dilatory proceedings were continued thereafter until 4:50, when by a vote of 76 to 67 the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

SENATE.

The House resolution for final adjournment July 4th, coming up, motions were made to postpone and to extend it to August 1st.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the resolution and moved to table it. Lost, by a vote of 27 to 28.

A protracted discussion followed and the resolution was finally postponed till Friday, May 20th. Yeas, 27; nays, 25.

At 2:25 o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was taken up and the various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

An amendment to discontinue the publication of laws in newspapers was debated.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored a continuance of the system as the most efficient means of diffusing information as to what were laws among the people.

Mr. MORTON said rather than abolish the system he would provide for newspaper publication in every Congressional district; this might be expensive, but if it was important to enact laws, it was equally important to give the people the means of finding out what they were.

Mr. ROSS thought the public money could not be appropriated to a better purpose.

Mr. ANTHONY said the publication of laws in newspapers was an entire waste of the public money. It cost the government about $100,000 a year, and the publication was not completed in most papers until long after the adjournment of the session.

The amendment was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the yeas and nays vote be taken in the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice of the amendment abolishing the blue book.

Adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

VIOLENT RAIN AND WIND STORM.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—During the violent storm last night, a large three story unoccupid building on the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, belonging to Ermine Case, was blown down, loss $10,000; no insurance. Almost immediately after, a four story brick, corner of Third and Delaware streets, owned and occupied by Askew, Dubois & Co., leather and saddlery dealers, fell with a terrible crash, burying stock valued at $55,000. The loss on the building is $10,000; insurance $14,000. There was no one in either building.

It is reported that Captain Cutling, whose testimony is required in the case of Phillips, the alleged defaulter, at Queenstown, is dead.

CINCINNATI.

The Railroad Magnates—They are Evidently Looking After Something—Various Other Matters.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI. May 7.—Jay Gould reached here last night. His presence so soon after the New York party has created some anxiety concerning the cause. It is reported to-day that the representatives of the New York Central were here endeavoring to make terms with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for more intimate business connection with that road, on account of some disturbance of the relations of the Central with the Little Miami road. Another rumor further says that Jay Gould is here to prevent any arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, and that he threatens to build a railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, if his wishes are not gratified. Whether this is true or not, there is, doubtless, something important in the wind. The impression is gaining ground that the three great roads will not always be content with two routes into Cincinnati.

Colonel Thomas A. Roberts, formerly Inspector of Spirits, under the revenue laws, was arrested to-day, charged with affixing fraudulent brands, using fraudulent certificates of whisky inspection and conspiring with S. N. Fowler and others to defraud the Government. The offenses are charged in 1867 and 1868, the spirits involved ranging from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand gallons, upon which the tax at that time was two dollars per gallon. The Government seems to have been working up the case for some time, and is armed with considerable documentary evidence. Roberts was released on bail for a hearing next week.

Six men awakened Martin Myers, an elderly citizen, living near Mt. Airy, seven miles from the city, at one o'clock this morning, under the pretext of needing his assistance. As soon as the old man made his appearance three of the party, masked, seized him and presented pistols and compelled him to deliver one hundred and five dollars he had in his house. They then made a thorough search of the dwelling thinking of finding additional treasure but without success. The robbers made their escape.

In the important Stearic Acid and Glycerine patent case the whole day was occupied by Charles B. Collier of Philadelphia in the argument.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Passengers from Australia—Warlike Accounts.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The steamer Idaho brings a hundred and forty passengers from Australia, nearly all of whom are *en route* for England.

The following intelligence was published in the Auckland papers of April 2d: Mayor Ropata attacked Maraclide and captured it after an hour's engagement. The garrison were taken prisoners by the Mayor.

Tekvoti with twenty of his followers escaped to Honolulu on April 21st. The arrival of an Australian steamer occasioned much rejoicing.

An unusual amount of rain has fallen in Kilo District.

Queen Emma visited the United States sloop-of-war, Jamestown, and received a special salute.

Several shocks of earthquake occurred in the District of Hilo, and one of them was the most severe since the shock of two years ago.

Kittlano is quite active. The great South Lake has overflown. The depression of the centre of the water formed luring convulsions.

PHILADELPHIA

Great Hail Storm—Immense Amount of Damage Done—Hail Stones Fall From Six to Seven Inches in Circumference.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—This afternoon the most destructive hail storm ever known here passed over the city from northwest to southeast. For nearly thirty minutes there was a continuous fall of hail stones from the size of a pea to six or seven inches in circumference. The damage done greatly exceeds that of the great storm of September, 1868. The greatest force of the storm was along Broad street and in the southern section of the city. On the south side of Chestnut, above Eighth street, hardly a pane of glass is left. On Broad street, many of the churches had their stained glass windows destroyed. The windows in front of the Continental Hotel were destroyed. Reports from the outskirts state that there is almost a total destruction of the fruit trees, which are just in blossom. At nine o'clock to-night the hail still remained in piles in the streets. The storm did not extend across the Delaware river to Camden, and dispatches from the interior say they have had no hail there. Many of the hotels are greatly damaged, especially the Bingham House, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, the windows of which are shattered in the whole front.

CHICAGO.

Presentment of Unsafe Buildings by the Grand Jury.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Grand Jury in our Recorder's Court has called the attention of the authorities to the loose and careless manner in which public buildings and dwellings are being erected in this city, and suggest that Building Inspectors should be appointed whose duty shall be to see that every building erected shall have a proper foundation and support, or compel the builder to take it down, the inspectors to be held responsible for the safety of all buildings so erected in the city.

Joseph C. Ramsay having been forcibly taken from the custody of a constable in Putnam county, Illinois, on April 16th, by lawless persons, and murdered by hanging, Governor Palmer issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon all public officers and all good citizens to exert themselves to detect and bring to justice the persons concerned in said act, and offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of such persons.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, May 5.—On the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Graham, referring to the cross examination of Junius Henri Browne, read from Barker's Commentaries that a man can be cross-examined as to his religious belief, or belief of after punishment. Mr. Browne had frequently expressed his disbelief in the Deity.

Donald Nicholson, recalled—Received a package from Richardson, which I think was a pistol, on the 25th of November; immediately after the shooting gave it to Junius Henri Browne.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness further in this strain, but the Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Mr. Melchoir P. Mason, testified—I remember when McFarland was in my house; never saw him drunk; he and his wife appeared to be very happy; I did not receive a night key from Mr. Browne, he rather refused to give it to me; this was before the first shooting.

The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Lewis Shay, re-called—Was in court when Mr. Howell was examined; Howell said to McFarland that if he (Howell) was in McFarland's place, he would shoot Richardson; this was in December, 1867.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness in regard to the meeting of McFarland and Richardson in the Astor House, which Browne testified to yesterday, when some argument was had as to the admissibility of this evidence, which was intended to prove that McFarland merely went in there on business to serve a summons on Richardson.

Isaac G. Reed, a journalist, who writes for the *Tribune* and *Day's Doings*, testified that he met Horace Greeley five or six times; had an interview with him immediately after the occurrence; published it within four hours of the meeting; used in many cases the exact words and always as near as possible; in many cases I modified the language used. When Mr. Greeley used "God damn," I simply put down "damn," out of respect for Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley used that language. I had a conversation with McFarland; told him I would have been able to get some articles in the *Post* and *Home Journal* if he had sent me a ticket for the reading at Steinway Hall given by Mrs. McFarland; he said he did not wish any of his friends to know of it, and regretted that she should leave the sanctity of her home; he also said he did not consent to her going on the stage, but at the earnest request of some of her friends; McFarland brought me the article, which I retouched and gave to him; it was afterwards published in the *Educational Monthly*.

Amos J. Cummings testified—In a conversation with Junius Henri Brown. He told me Richardson would shoot McFarland only that he was afraid he would hurt somebody else in the *Tribune* office.

Did you after the first shooting have communication with Richardson, when he said he was prepared for McFarland?

I have heard all the evidence from the beginning and heard nothing to make me change my opinion in regard to the insanity of the prisoner.

The defense here rested.

Witness for the prosecution, Thomas F. Holden, testified—Am the son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert; was in his house in August, 1866; never saw Mrs. McFarland until at Richardson's bedside, while at Gilbert's.

Wheelwright Gilbert testified—I was not at home all last summer; Mrs. McFarland came to my house for the first time I know of, a few days before the trial.

Curtis R. Gilbert testified—I was home during the entire month of August; Mrs. McFarland came to the house in July; I wore a long beard at the time.

Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The announcement that the counsel for the defense would sum up to-day, attracted an immense throng to the court room this morning. It transpired at an early hour that for certain reasons unknown to the public, Judge Davis would not sum up for the prosecution, and that his connection with the case was thus virtually ended. This rumor caused much sensation among the friends of Richardson, and it was unhesitatingly asserted that outside influence had been brought to bear to preclude Judge Davis from summing up, as was his intention.

When the Recorder had taken his seat the learned counsel for defense commenced his closing speech, amid breathless silence. Mr. Graham said that for years the prisoner had borne a pitiless pelting of misfortune and wrong, and now he had at last found a refuge in a court of justice. He had loved not wisely but too well. The story of his woes must have gone to the depth of their souls. Could not the prisoner ask with confidence. "Could I have done less and ought I not to have done more." The allegation of prosecution was not that the individual who had passed to his fate had not merited his doom, but that however righteous had been that doom, he had received it at the hands of an unauthorized agent. The question then for the jury was the mental condition of the accused when the deed was committed.

Here the counsel dwelt at length upon McFarland's sanity and the causes that led to the unbalancing of his mind. The case will be resumed on Monday.

OMAHA.

Terrific Storm—Indian Affairs.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible gale at this place on on the night of the fifth and during the sixth. Several churches partially unroofed and moved from their foundations. Several stores and public dwellings finished and in course of construction blown down and chimneys and signs generally demolished. All of the telegraphic communication with the east interrupted by the breaking of the wires crossing the Missouri river. No persons succeeded in crossing the river yesterday. A ferry-boat attempted it but had its chimnies blown down and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the east were obliged to stop on the west side till this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says that Red Cloud left there to collect his band before Sherman's reply reached there but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn mining expedition, which is receividg large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne, expects to start on the tenth or fifteenth of this month.

The accounts regarding outrages on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and elsewhere in Colorado, recently published by Eastern papers, are entirely groundless. There has been no Indian troubles in the territory during the past year, and Governor McCook is confident none need be anticipated within the limits of Colorado.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CONVOKED.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal Official* contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for implication in the plot against the Emperor. Long before the issuance of this decree, M. Ollivier demonstrated the existence of a revolutionary party, having for its aim the establishment of a democratic and social republic, the members of which were resorting to systematic villifications, outrages, calumnies, outbreaks and assassinations to accomplish their purposes.

EXTRADITION DEMANDED.

It is reported the government has demanded of England the extradition of Gustave Fleurens, on account of his complicity in the plot against the Emperor.

A DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for participation in the plot against the life of the Emperor. The report of Minister Ollivier preceding the decree, shows the existence of a Revolutionary party having for its object the establishment of a Democratic and Social Republic. Its weapons are misrepresentation, systematic outrage, calumny, emeutes and assassinations. New liberties, so far from appeasing, only seem to increase its frenzy. It sees in them only facilities for the increased organization and extension of its influence. Its existence and purposes are scarcely concealed in its assemblies, and in the columns of the journals which follow its fortunes.

HE EXPRESSES ITS DESIGNS,

And declares himself in possession of evidence sufficient to prove criminal attempt and conspiracy. He re-produced parts of speech in which he announced the existence of this party, and told its members the government hoped that kindness and patience would suffice to conquer the passions which had their rise in other times; but he is forced to believe that energetic repression is the only means through which to re-establish social peace and respect for the law without which, the inauguration of free institutions would be a fool hardy step, since his appeal to the people had already been decreed. His first instruction was to delay this trial in order that involuntary evilence might not seem

AN ELECTIONEERING MANEUVEE,

But Revolutionists have sought to sweep away, by one crime, the reigning Sovereign and Constitution, which would be to destroy, by a sure blow, the State itself, and they have resolved to execute their purpose before the sight of man.

THEIR PLANS

have for a long time been prepared. Under these circumstances it is our duty to number implicated, the nature and gravity of the affair, and the exigencies of the public order, demand an excuse of the powers of the high court in the trial and judgment of the cause. Then follows a report of the Procureur General, showing that in their public assemblies ardent revolutionists had come together to prepare the insurrection and attempts against the Emperor. The report gives some details of the conspiracy of February, and accuses the conspirators of having participated in the emeute which followed the arrest of Rochefort, and of having designed to assassinate the Emperor by an explosion of nitro glycerine.

The report then proceeds at great length and sets forth numerous facts in relation to the alleged plot, charging Gustave Flaurens with complicity therein, and publishus a letter from him to Beary as follows:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have duly received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way and not through Mr. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, of the 13th, Pall Mall, London, England, in an envelope with my christian name, but I hope we shall not have to wait long, and next week we shall see each other again in Paris when all will have ended well. You should have received my letter of the 19th, addressed to Fleury, in which there is one for my friend, of Banks, if he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by Madame S., the sum of four hundred francs, burn this letter for him, and there is an end of it. If not, send it to him and act immediately after the four hundrd francs are received. There is not a moment to lose; the man with the patent might go into the country, and all will be delayed, but you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends only. If you go out at night or in a cab take care of the money and don't be impudent. Do not fail. If possible, I shall be very soon in Paris to assist you. Once more I repeat to you what I have already said to you—either you ought not to have had anything to do with it, or you must be successful.

(Signed.) GUSTAVE.

VOTE IN THE COUNCIL.

ROME, May 5.—The Council to-day voted on the *schema* relative to Small Catechism. One tenth of the Bishops present voted *non placet*. Among them were the German and Hungarian Bishops who desire to preserve the Catechism of Conisius.

LA RAPPEL SEIZED—SMALLEY IN PARIS

PARIS, May 6—The edition of *La Rappel* was seized to-day by the police. Trouble is reported at Lyons where the authorities interrupted the publication of the Clerch newspaper.

Mr. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, is here and announces his readiness to answer all questions, though the authorities as yet have given him no occasion. He says he is acquainted with Fleurens; met him in London and received letters for him but knew nothing of their contents, and declares he had no knowlede of Fleurens being in any way connected with the conspiracy.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRAIC PRESS.

The joint Committee of Deputies of the Left and the representatives of the Democratic press have issued another manifesto to electors. They protest against the trickery of the government in publishing on the eve of the election, violent and ill-considered reports for the purpose of creating a panic. They denounce the government for charging all opponents with insurrection and assassination, and for endeavoring to create the impression that France has escaped a great danger. The Committee say they despise these calumnies. France knows on which side are men of violence. She knows who get power by *coup d'etat*, and who reserve the right of *coup d'etat*.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE.

The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but is not to be delivered until the next term of Court.

DIPLOMAT MURDERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince Darsenberg, an attache of the Austrian Legation was murdered to-day. The mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin unknown.

THE PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, May 8.—Noon—The Prefect of the Police issued this morning the following proclamation: Rumors alarming for the public peace are circulated in several points of the capital, and disorders are predicted as too sure to follow the counting of votes, the Prefect of Police, therefore deems it his duty to warn the citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress with energy and promptitude, every attempt at sedition. The Prefect invites all good citizens to keep away from all places where criminal attempts may be made, and thus aid those specially charged with insuring respect for persons and property.

6 P. M.—The voting on the *plebiscitum* is complete, and the counting has commenced. Great military precautions were taken, and the city was quiet all day. Dispatches from the departments report all quiet. The semi-official journals anticipate disturbances to-night, but nothing has occurred up to the present hour to confirm such fears. All the election commissioners are assembled at their places of meeting, and will remain all night to receive returns from the provinces. Polls were opened in the barracks, and nearly all the soldiers in and around the city cast votes, but no civilian was admitted to witness the voting.

The police continue unremitting in their search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy. Many arrests were made to-day.

M. Lissagary has been condemned for one year's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for making violent speeches at political meetings. Other persons received similar sentences for inflammatory speeches in the provinces, where many journals were seized and several condemned to heavy penalties. A large number of arrests were made in the departments.

BRIGHT TO RETIRE.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Observer* revives the rumor of the retirement of John Bright from the Ministry, and mentions Mr. Mundela as his probable successor.

ANTONELLE'S REPLY.

VIEYNA, May 8.—The reply of Cardinal Antonelle to Baron Benst's note of February 10th has been received. The Cardinal holds to the position taken by the Court of Rome and exhibits arrogance at the spectacle of Austria leading the opposition among the powers.

PARIS, May 11.—P. M.—People are assembled in immense crowds in the Boulevards and other parts of the city, and the agitation is very great, but no conflict with the police or troops has yet taken place. Nothing definite as to the result of the vote is yet known, but it is roughly estimated that the city has given 139,000 votes against, and 107,000 for the *Plebiscitum*. In the Departments, af far as heard from, a great majority, rated affirmative precautions against outbreaks are doubled. A strong military guard is stationed around the Tuileries, the places of Conservatoire and Arts et Metiens are occupied by troops, and the place Des Invalids is filled with cavalry. Fresh troops from the camp of St. Maur will arrive to-night.

PARIS, May 8.—Midnight.—The vote in Paris with one section only to hear from is as follows: Yes, 138,790; No, 182,881. The city remains tranquil. Few returns from the surrounding provinces foot up—Yes, 106,536; No, 39,310.

THE DOMINION.

By T to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Governor General communicated to the House of Commons last evening the following dispatch

FROM DOWNING STREET, April 19, 1870.—SIR: With reference to the previous correspondence, with respect to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to the Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect the Canadian fisheries and maintain order.

[Signed] GRANVILLE.

Sir John A. McDonald is ill, and will be unable to attend to business for some time.

TELEGRAMS OF INTEREST.

The question of woman suffrage is not to be submitted to the people of Illinois after all, the Constitutional Convention having reconsidered its action in this respect. It is claimed that this retrograde action is all owing to a lecture delivered by Mrs. Wheaton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, against woman suffrage, in Springfield, some two weeks since.

Grau has concluded his engagement with Madame Zebach, the German tragedienne, who will play one hundred nights in America, commencing in New York next September.

M. Lermira, who, at a recent public meeting, urged the impeachment of the Emperor, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand francs.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.

GRAVE DISSATISFACTION OVER THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT—ASTOUNDING!

The reduction of twelve millions of the national debt reported by the Secretary of the Treasury for last month don't produce the gratification that such an event would seem to demand. The question is, what necessity is there for such a reduction? Why, it makes the bonds better. But then, the parties paid did not want the money, and the bonds were good enough before, and would remain good enough, without so great an effort to report a monthly reduction. President Grant wants the debt reduced rapidly. So does Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

RETIRED FROM SERVICE.

Captain George N. Caston, of the Seventeenth Infantry, brevet Brigadier General Julius Hayden and brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Collins have been retired from service on account of wounds received in the service. Brevet Major General W. S. Elliot has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to return to his regiment.

PLEASURE TRIP.

This morning a party of one hundred and fifty Senators and Representatives started on a pleasure trip to Hamilton, Virginia. Many ladies accompanied them. They return this evening.

SUNDAY THINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An official statement shows the number of foreign built vessels registered and employed in our commerce to be one hundred and seventy of four thousand three hundred and eight tons.

Many members of Congress are despairing of an adjournment before the first of August. The appropriation bills are far advanced, but the tariff bill will likely consume several weeks more. There are about fifteen contested election cases yet to be considered by the House, and there are in either, questions of a general character which will give rise to a prolonged debate.

Gen. Fremont has been seriously ill for several days but is reported convalescent.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Paragua makes thirty octavo pages and the testimony five hundred more. The members of the Committee say it shows Lopez to be more cruel and bloodthirsty than any of the tyrants of Rome.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph elected President of the Mutual Union of the United States for the ensuing year.

A dinner was given to-night by Richard Schell to General Butler and the House Ways and Means Committee.

The cigar makers' strike now numbers 500 men.

An illicit distillery in Brooklyn was seized yesterday by Internal Revenue officers, aided by the marines and police.

Eighty grand-children of Wm. Inns, residing in New Jersey and Bradford county, Pa., have fallen heirs to an estate of $30,000,000 in Scotland.

Alide Topp, the pianist, sailed for Europe.

The contributions to the Richmond sufferers thus far are under $4,000.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In addition to the statement previously made, the Chamber of Commerce has collected $4,000 for the Richmond sufferers.

Daniel Drew proposes to give another million to the Drew Theatrical Seminary, to establish a literary department and make it a University.

Arthur K. Vaughan, a postoffice clerk, has been held for trial, charged with embezzling money letters.

The delegates to the Tammany Nomination Convention, which meets to-morrow, were chosen last night.

The excise law was rigidly enforced in Brooklyn to-day by the Chief of Police.

A raffle for ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and plate will be given in Brooklyn, on the 30th inst., for the Cuban cause.

Over 10,000 immigrants arrived last week.

The Poppenhousen Institute at College Point was dedicated and opened yesterday. Half the donations of $100,000 were used in the construction of the building. The remainder constitutes a fund for its support.

General Jordan brought the proclamation of President Cespedes, to the Cubans residing abroad, dated February 20th. It contains nothing new, important or significant.

Rev. Dr. Manning, of Boston, preached the anniversary sermon of the American Home Mission Association. He predicted the time was not far distant when sects would disregard theological differences and unite upon the common basis of Christianity. Rev. Charles B. Smythe preached to-day, taking for his text, "Be kindly affectionate one to another with brotherly love," and took occasion to deprecate the rash dissolution of theists that bound him to his flock. If, however, the Presbytery thought he should resign, he was willing to do so.

The Tammany leaders, at their caucus to-night, Wm. M. Tweed presiding, agreed to nominate Hamilton W. Robinson, Jos. T. Bailey, Richard Larremore and Chas. H. Van Brunt for Judges of the Common Pleas, and William H. Tracy, Geo. Shea and Philip J. Joachinson for Judges of the Marine Court. The ticket will probably be adopted by the County Democratic Convention next Tuesday.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7—W. W. Sampson, chief clerk, stationed in the treasury at Columbia was arrested for counterfeiting the State funding coupons in connection with L. D. Metcalf, who had the counterfeiting done in Auburn, N. Y. Sampson pleads guilty. Metcalf was arrested in New York. No other parties are implicated. The coupons were destroyed and none have gone into the market.

HORRIBLE.

The crazy young man, named Jesse Morgan, who has been in the City Hospital a short time past, gouged both his eyes out with his thumbs, yesterday, and died soon after.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WALTON BLUES.

Flag Presentation—Speeches on the Occasion—Music &c.

On Tuesday evening last there was a pleasant occasion in Elizabeth, Pa., which occasion was the presentation of a beautiful stand of colors to the Walton Blues, and which was the gift of Hon. Joseph Walton.

The company, accompanied with music, was drawn up in front of the residence of Mr. Walton. Rev. Mr. Pollock then delivered the following

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

Men of the *Walton Blues*: I avail myself of the privilege of presenting you this beautiful stand of colors; the gift of your worthy friend Hon. Jos. Walton. It is not claimed that the gift is possessed of any peculiar intrinsic value. It is however, the flag of your country; and it is the symbol of all that is dear to every American heart. It was under it that the originators of our national existence expelled the arm of tyranny and demonstrated the problem of civil and religious liberty. And although it has been baptised time and again with the noblest of human blood, in the interests of human freedom, each baptism has only served to render it more precious to each successive generation. The idea of titled honors and legal privileges is repudiated in our organic law. The man of merit may aspire here to the highest earthly honors; notwithstanding he may have been born in poverty, and his name or that of his ancestry may not have been written upon the page of renown. In no other country is there a door so widely opened to honorable competition. Nowhere else is true merit so sure of respect and rewarded so liberally. Being thus so highly favored, it may not be a matter of surprise if our privileges and enjoyments should be viewed with a jealous eye by governments where especial distinctions consist in honoring the few and oppressing the masses. Thence the importance and wisdom of being prepared for any emergency in the perpetuation of our free institutions. National problems have arisen, and are liable to arise at almost any time, that may baffle the skill of the most astute statesmen, and exhaust the resources of diplomacy; when arguments more mighty than can be forged by the human intelect are called into requisition. Then is the time, soldiers, when statesmen and diplomatists step aside and leave you to solve problems to which they in all their greatness acknowledge themselves unequal. Severe as is the ordeal in war, it seems ordained of God that the high destinies of nations cannot be effected in any other way. In such a case does a national ensign become especially dear to every lover of his country. And when it floats in triumph over a fallen foe, the jubilee day of a nation is but the manifestation of his heart's pride in his country's flag. Nothing seems so beautiful and fills the heart with such manly gratitude as its flag floating upon the breeze. Ever remember that the soldiers' glory consists, not so much in deeds of noble prowess as it does from the nobility and truthfulness of the cause for which he contends. Cultivate then, not the spirit of the soldier; and seek not the gory fields from a vain idea of military renown, but that you may be prepared to defend your country and your honors, if need be, upon the field of death.

Accept, then, this appropriate tribute of [illegible] bedimmed by any want of courage or deviation upon your part. And should the emergency ever call you to carry it amid battle scenes, carry it aloft in the face of a defiant enemy, and deposit it finally amid your country's archives, riddled and in shreds, yea, over bodies dead, rather than permit it to be the trophy of a vaunting foe.

The flag was accepted on behalf of the Blues, in the following neat speech, by John S. Shaffer, Esq.:

MR. SHAFFER'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The acceptance of this splendid specimen of our country's flag, on the part of the Walton Blues, from our esteemed and generous friend, Hon. Joseph Walton, is a duty alike pleasant and honorable. Our meeting together on this occasion is of no ordinary importance. It is not so much for the purpose of giving our cheerful honor to our friend or the acceptance of the gift at his hands—for this might all have been done quietly—as for the higher purpose of again pledgidg ourselves to the great and noble principles this emblem represents. But it will be deemed unfitting, neither as to time nor place, to indulge in the aspiration that the donor may yet live a life of many years of usefulness and honor, and see on our flag no star obscured, no stripe erased, but that to its azure blue may yet be added many stars that shall forever glitter in its galaxy of beauty. And as we accept this beautiful gift in the kindly spirit in which it is presented, "let us rally around the flag, boys, rally once again," and if it is again to be carried to the field of battle let us see that it is dishonored by no act of ours; but let us *demand* that on *any* sea and on *every* land it shall be, at once, the joy and pride of every heart. Let the principles it represents, which our forefathers struggled so valiantly to establish, and which many of you, my fellow citizens, fought to preserve, be ever cherished with sentiments of gratitude to the great author of our existence, who has vouchsafed to us so goodly an inheritance. Let no blind party spirit hawk at nor tear it, no mad ambition tarnish it; but let us maintain it as it is, and as it ought to be—the emblem of a union, indivisible, now and forever; one and inseparable; having for its leading object the promotion of good will among mankind and the elevation of the whole human family. Long since have its principles of truth and justice been reflected from the summits of the Alleghenies, and echoed from the rugged peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Already, every hill and valley in our land is gladdened by the songs of liberty, and there is no corner of the earth into which the energy, enterprise and ambition of man has entered, that has not welcomed it. *Thus let it ever be*, and let the peace which its principles everywhere establish be cherished until the whole earth shall be under its benign influence, and until our own happy globe, involved in flames, shall join that splendid procession of worlds that shall light the pathway of eternity.

THE case of Mr. James C Anderson vs. B. Schmidt & Co., was decided in the United States Circuit Court, on Tuesday. This case was a bill in equity, filed by the plaintiff and a motion for a preliminary injunction, to restrain defendants from a violation of patent right secured to plaintiff in the manufacture of certain improved weather-boarding. After argument before Judges McCandless and McKennan, the Court made a decree in favor of plaintiff and issued an injunction upon defendants to discontinue all violations and infringements of said patent.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.

John Nicholson in Custody—He Gives Himself Up—The Coroner's Investigation.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, John Nicholson, the man who is suspected o having murdered Patrick Collins in a house of ill-fame on Third avenue, came to the Mayor's office and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was consigned to a cell in the watch house, where, together with the others, whose arrest we have already mentioned, he awaits an examination.

Nicholson states that he did not leave the city on the night of the alleged murder; that he knew nothing whatever of the occurrence; and that his disappearance on yesterday morning was prompted by a threat made by Carrie Jones that she would sue him for striking her. He went aboard the cars at Allegheny, and got off at Sewickley. Here he saw the morning papers, and learned for the first time that there had been a man killed at the house on Third avenue. He also states that he did not know there was such a man as Collins in existence As soon as he had read the accounts of the murder he came back to the city and gave himself up.

The Coroner empanneled a jury yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body. After being sworn the jury adjourned till nine o'clock this morning, when the investigation will be proceeded with.

Dr. McCook made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and will testify at the inquest to-day. We are informed that the doctor found six wounds on the head of the deceased. One of these, immediately above the right eye, fractured the skull, and was the cause of death. The wounds were all on the right side of the head, and were evidently produced by a weapon something like a club or poker. This conclusion is arrived at by the discovery of a wound on the side of the head some two or three inches in length. The theory is, that ft the blows were given by a right handed person, the murderer stood behind his victim while beating him. Collins no doubt received the fatal injuries at the hands of some person. The nature of the wounds preclude any other theory.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street convers about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up in gold; "Do I look panic struck?"

"No; by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of Plantation Bitters; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not *very* far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wonderful powers of endurance prove that is well founded.

[illegible] from pure Irish moss, [illegible] puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Colds and Caughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough, or Irriation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Owing to the good repudiation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce this? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Ring-marks, Moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD	114⅝
Silver	108
1881 Bonds	116½
1-20 " 1862	112
5-20 " 1864	111⅝
5-20 " 1865	111⅝
5-20 " 1865, Consols	114
5-20 " 1867	114⅛
" 1868	108

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	115⅛
Silver	112
1881 Bonds	116⅝
5-20 " 1862	112⅝
5-20 " 1864	111⅝
5-20 " 1865	111⅝
5-20 " 1865, Consols	114⅝
5-20 " 1867	114⅝
5-20 " 1868	114⅝
10-40 "	108½

STOCKS.

American Express	42½
Adams Express	67⅛
Merchants Union Express	9
Pacific Mail	...
Western Union	33⅞
New York Central	103
Erie	24½
Reading	102⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	94⅞
Chicago and North Western	83
" " " preferred	92
Gregory	...
Quartz Hill	...
Smith & Parmele	...

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL.
London, Sterling	5.64	5 76
Paris, Francs	52	54
Berlin, Thalers	83	84½
Frankfort Florins	48	49½

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. F. BRADY & Co., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	115⅛
United States 6s, 1881	116⅜
" " 5-20s, 1862	1 2⅜
" " 5-20s, 1864	111⅜
" " 5-20s, 1865	112⅞
" " 10-40s	108⅞
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	114⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	114⅜
Due Coupons	...
Union Pacific Railroad	...
Central Pacific Railroad	92⅞
Cy. Pacifics	111⅜
Superiors	90

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last report has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The spring season has been an active one with a heavy amount of business being transacted, the largest for many years. The late rains have furnished a good stage of water sufficient to enable coal dealers to forward between three and four millions of bushels to the lower markets. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was active and business brisk. Produce—the market was steady but not so active, the demand having fallen off, still we can report a fair business for the season. Groceries—dealers report the market firm with a good demand for most descriptions, the fact is the competition among dealers, and the low prices that have ruled this spring, has increased the number of purchasers from other points very largely, and although the profits were small in the aggregate they would show a good balance sheet. Flour—we can report a firm market with a good trade demand, and holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The market contains a good supply with increasing receipts. The mills report a good inquiry and so do the stores. Bacon and Provisions—the market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand, prices have probably reached the top; it would not be safe to advance prices as they are fully as high as most consumers can reach and above the reach of a large class. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—There was a moderate demand for most descriptions since our last report, principally to meet the wants of the local trade; buyers generally have but little confidence in the present prices. Wheat was most sought for, the mills being the principal operators. Red winter, 1 16a1 20; white, 1 25a1 30 per bushel. Oats—The receipts have fallen off and so has the demand; we can report sales from first hands at 47a48c, and from store at 53a54c. Corn—Previous prices have been maintained for some days, still there is but little anxiety manifested to [illegible]perate; sales are reported from first hands ear, 82a83c; store, 85a88c; shelled, first hands, 88a90c; store, 92c. Barley remains dull with occasional sales of spring at 85a90c; fall, 90a95c per bushel. Rye in fair demand, but prices are unchanged; sales of prime to choice at 95ca1 00, as to quality.

HAY—The market being overstocked prices were weak and tending downward; we can report sales of baled at 13 00a14 00 for poor and damaged lots; choice timothy 16 00a18.

APPLES—The season for activity is over; we can report a moderate demand with sales at 4 00a5 per bbl for choice to extra and 2 50a3 25 for common to good lots.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull with more sellers than buyers; choice is still held at 50a60c per gallon.

ASHES—Are in fair demand but prices are unchanged; sales of soda ash, refined, at 4¼c; common, 4c; pearls, 9a9¼c; potash 7½a7½c per lb.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales hard to effect; choice, 1 50a 1 90; common and medium lots are held at 75ca1 25 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a good jobbing demand, the largest inquiry being for choice grades for family [illegible] Retail dealers are purchasing very [illegible] be maintained. On the other hand, jobbers have a contrary opinion. We are reported the following sales: Choice brands, all winter wheat, 5 75a6 00; choice spring, 5 25a5 50; fancy brands, 6 75 6 8; per bbl.

RYE FLOTR—Is unchanged, with sales at 5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts for several days have been on the increase, and prices have declined rapidly. There has been more inquiry for low grades, but buyers are only offering 10a12c; considerable quantities have exchanged hands at these figures. Choice table butter 25a28c; common roll 15a18c.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common, 2 50a3 00.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and higher, and we now quote standard brands at 24c.

CORNMEAL—The demand is light, but prices remain unchanged, at 95ca1 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio factory at 15a16c; New York dairy, 16½a17c, and New York Goshen, 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand rather better but prices are unchanged; apples, 6a7c, peaches, 7a7½c for quarters, and 8½a9c for halves; pared, 16a18c. Blackberries, 12a 13c; pitted cherries, 26a28c;

EGGS—Market very dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak, and tendency downward. We quote nominally at 13a14c per dozen.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; 6 00a 6 25 per bbl.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, 1 75; Cleveland, 2 25.

LARD OIL—F. Sellers & Co. report extra No 1 at 1 30, and No 2 at 87a88.

PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues with a good jobbing demand for most descriptions. The stock in hand has been much reduced and holders are not anxious to press sales. We quote the following: Plain sugar cured hams, 19a19½c; canvassed, 19c¾; sugar cured shoulders, 14¼a 14⅝c. Plain do, 13¾a13¾c; ribbed sides, 16¾a17c; clear do, 17½a17¾c. Lard, in tierces, 17c; in buckets, 18c, and caddys, 19¼a19½c. Mess pork, 30a30 50. Dried beef 19¼a20c. Beef tongues, 8 00 per dozen. Hog tongues, 1 00 per dozen. Ham sausage 13c per lb.

POTATOES—Continue dull and "Buckeys" and "Goodrich's" can be had for almost a song. Sales of prime peach blows, in store, at 40a42c.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee 8a9c.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in clover or timothy as the season is about over. Flaxseed, 2 15 bid—a round lot would probably bring 2 20.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens by the coop at 90ca1 00 per pair.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

BUSINESS—Activity was the order of the day; so far as relates to crude large sales were reported, the largest made for some time at a slight decline in figures. This may account for the activity.

CRUDE.

Prices gave way yesterday and buyers entered the market. The quotations were for May, 12¼a12½c; offered at seller's option for the next sixty days at 12¼c; buyer's option, all year, 14½c. We are reported the following sales: 2,000 bbls for June at sellers' option, 12⅜c; 2,000 bbls sellers' option for sixty days, 12½c; 2,000 bbls sellers' option for sixty days, 12⅜c; 1,000 bbls sellers' option for sixty days, 12¼c; 2,000 bbls sellers' option for sixty days, 12¼c; 2,000 bbls sellers' option for sixty days, 12¼c.

REFINED.

The market was weak and prices further declined; being ¼c lower than yesterday. The quotations were—spot, 27½a 27¾c; May offering, 27¾c; July, 28c; July to December, 28½. Sales of 1,000 bbls, early in the day, for June at 28½c; now ofiering, 28c; sales 1,000 bbls, all year, buyers' option at 30½c.

DESPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Refined oil opened firm at 54½ francs.

OIL CITY—Buoyancy of the market checked on account of *Herald's* report of 4 65a4 70 on lower creek and 5 00a5 05 on upper.

TITUSVILLE—Market more active and firmer; on upper creek, 4 60 bid; lower, 4 65a4 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet and prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is feverish; standard white, 28a28½c. Crude in bulk, 14¾a15c.

NEW YORK—Market quiet; crude, 10c with no sales; refined, on spot, 28c; sales of 1,500 bbls for May, June and July at 28¾c.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 9, 1870.

CLOSING MARKETS—CATTLE.

The market was fairly active since Wednesday, but the run was light, and the prices obtained were fair. The total number of cars of live stock receivedhe into t Central Yards for the West, as furnished by Mr. Murphy, of the Supply Office, was as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Totals.
Sunday	—	2	18	—	20
Monday	38	22	8	4	70
Tuesday	13	44	8	4	58
Wednesday	61	11	15	4	95
Thursday	20	8	25	4	57
Friday	6	5	13	4	31
Saturday	—	1	13	—	14

The following is the number shipped to Eastern markets during the week ending to-day, as taken from the records in the office of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Totals.
Philadelphia	10	24	28	26	88
New York	11	114	16	65	226
Baltimore	2	..	..	13	13
Point of Rocks	2	12	..	..	14

The attendance of a number of Philadelphia buyers this week is regarded as a favorable omen for the market. The supply of stock from the eastern counties of the State has been nearly exhausted, and the demand upon this market will give it a new lease of life. The feeling in the cattle trade this week was somewhat improved, and although the run was light, an advance of only ¼c could be maintained. The spuply kept pace with the demand, which was also limited. Very few stock cattle were on the market, but were in active inquiry.

Prices as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7¾a 8¼c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7¼a 7½c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 6¼a7c; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 5¾a6¼c; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 5¼a6c.

SHEEP.

The market for sheep was very good all week, and the supply was fair, and prices advanced 25c per hundred. The quality was about the same as last week, the greatest number being clipped. The number weighed since Wednesday was 5,103, making a total for the week of 16,490 weighed and sold, as taken from the books of G. S. Howland, the weighmaster.

Prices—The following are the average prices ruling during the closing of the market: Extra, 100 to 110 pounds, 6 25a 6 75; good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds, 5 75a 6 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, 5 75a 5 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, 4a4 25; foct rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 25a1 75.

HOGS.

There was a full supply of hogs on the market all the week, and were sold to good advantage to both buyer and seller. In fact in some instaces the run was larger than the demand, and the consequence was that the market suffered a decline of fully ½c from the opening market. The business was somewhat larger than the previous one, and was fairly active on account of the increased call for shipments. The number weighed since Wednesday was 2,582 head, as reported by Mr. J. G. Imhoff, the weighmaster.

PRICES.

The average prices ruling the closing market were for extra Philadelphia 9 75a 10 00; good to prime Philadelphia, 2 25 to 2 50 9 25a9 50; good to prime New York, 190 to 220, 9 00a9 12½; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8 25a8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 9 00a9 50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 9, 1870.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle in this market this morning, although a trifle greater than last week, was short of the demand, only about two loads, or 36 head, in the hands of parties outside the regular dealers. As the butchers did not obtain a full supply last week the demand to-day was somewhat increased, and as a consequence the market was a brisk one. Cattle sold readily at figures which will be a loss to the butchers. The drovers claim that cattle are so high west of Pittsburgh that even at the present price there is no margin in the business, and that if the stock was lower it would be better for them and the buyer. The sales could then be made more readily and the buyer take hold more freely. At this season of the year the live stock market has always been dull, and until the advent of grass cattle about June next, the market will continue very poorly supplied. We are informed by Mr B. Gray, the proprietor of the William Penn Drove Yards, that the present is the only time within twenty years past, that the run of stock was as light. Prices advanced from 30 to 75c per cwt over last week.

FRESH COWS.

There was a good supply of fresh cows on the market to-day, and numbered among them some very fine ones. The demand, however, was greater than the supply. The ruling prices for good, prime, No. 1 milch cows ranged from 65 00a95 00.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on the market today was largely in excess of the demand, and prices declined materially. There were upward of 400 spring lambs thrown on the market, which were not wanted, and which were sold at a low figure per head. Several droves were left over unsold, and were driven over to the Pittsburgh market.

HOGS.

The hog market appears to be at a dead stand still; there being no supply, no sales worthy of note, and very little inquiry for the stock. About 40 head were retailed at from 9a9½c to 10a10¼c per lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Flour closed less active, but without any decided change. Wheat nominally 1a2c lower; No 2 spring 1 18a1 21; winter red and amber western 1 32a1 34. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 64½c in store for western, and 68a69c for Ohio. Corn quiet at 1 12a 1 16 for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm. Bacon nominal. Lard flat. Eggs steady at 17c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market continues dull and a little depressed, even for staple goods. Chester Dock bleached and brown denims are reduced from 13½ to 13c; Pepperell fine brown drills from 14½ to 15c; Princeton A 4-4 brown sheetings from 14¾ to 14c; Portland P is down to 7¼c and the B brand to 6c; Gratton A is reduced from 7¾ to 7c; Eagle 4-4 ticks from 21 to 20c; do 7-8 ticks from 17 to 15c; Uxbridge muslins 14¼c.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 31a31½c. Hemp unchanged at 1 59a1 53. Flour firm at 4 00a4 35; fall super fine 4 40a4 75; X 4 80a5 25; XXX 5 50a5 75. Wheat firm and higher; No 2 spring 95c; No 1 do 1 02; No 2 red fall 1 15a1 15¾; choice to fancy 1 30a 1 50. Corn odened firm; mixed 1 08 a1 13; choice yellow, 1 13a1 15; choice to fancy white 1 18a 1 24; mixed and yellow closed 5c lower. Oats opened at 65a66c but fell off at the close. Barley—nothing done. Rye lower at 83c for prime. Whisky higher at 1 06a1 07. Groceries quiet and unchanged; coffee ranges at 20a23c; sugar 10½a11¾c; molasses 45a60c for sugar house. Pork quiet at 29a29½c; dry salt meats, small sales; shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15c. Bacon—jobbing sales of shoulders 13c; clear rib 10a10½c; clear rib 17½c. Lard—small sales of tierce at 16a16½c; keg, 18c. Cattle—best grades active and in good request at 6a7½c: Hogs steady at 8a9½c for good to choice.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull at 3 90a5 25 for spring extras. Wheat declined 3a3¼c; No 2 opened at 1 00a1 00½; fell to 97½c, and closed with sellers at 97c; this afternoon market unsettled at 98c cash and 1 00 seller for June. Corn less active; closing at 92½a93c for No 2; this afternoon market quiet and unchangad. Oats firm at 52¾a53c for No 2. Rye firm and higher; closing at 83½c for No 2. Highwines 1 06 for wood and 1 07 for iron bound. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Cattle more active at 5 50a8 20 for fair stockers to extra prime shipping beeves, Hogs active and higher at 8 60a9 25 for fair to prime.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Flour very firm but not very active. Wheat in fair demand and prices well maintained; western red, 1 38a1 40. Rye—western, 1 03. Corn—receipts light; yellow, 1 14a1 16. Oats steady; western, 61c. Petroleum steady; crude, 21c in bbls; 15c in bulk; refined, 28½c. Provisions less active; mess pork, 29 75. Lard, 16½c. Whisky unsettled; held at 1 10 for iron bound.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat firm; Maryland, 1 56a1 60; Pennsylvania, 1 37a1 53. Corn firm and higher; white, 1 20a1 23; yellow, 1 15a1 16. Oats firm at 63a65c. Mess pork firm at 29 95a30 00. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾c; clear sides, 17¼c; shoulders, 13½c; hams, 20a21c. Lard quiet at 17¼a17½c. Whisky firm; iron-bound, 1 08; wood-bound.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, May 11—Cotton—The demand fair; sales of 136 bales of middling at 22c. Flour 5 00. Corn 1 20. Rye 1 00. Wheat 1 05a1 20. Pork 29 50. Bacon 13¾a16½a16½c. Balk meats 12½a16a 16½c. Lard 17c. Whisky 1 08. Tobacco prices advanced; sales of 341 hhds lugs and leaf at 5 85a8 50; frosted to lugs 8 75a 8 20.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Cotton quiet at 22¼c; receipts—682 bales; exports—1,048 bales. Flour—superfine 4 75a5. Corn dull at 1 25 for white. Oats scarce at 72c. Hay dull at 25 00. Bran actire at 27c. Lard dull at 17a18c. Pork dull at 30 50 for mess; bacon—short ribs 14c; sides 18c.

MARRIED.

GRAY—BROWN—On Thursday evening, May 5 by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., Mr W. M. GRAY to Miss M. Lo BROWN, daughter of Wm M. Brown, Esq., all of this city.

COVER—REILLY—On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Dermitt, at his residence, on Mount Washington, Mr. SAMUEL COVER, of Verner, Pa., to Miss SANNY B. REILLY, of Cameron, W. Va. No cards.

PITTOCK—BURNS—On Thursday, 5th instant, by the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, Mr. T. R. PITTOCK of Pittsburgh, and Miss EMMIA E. BURNS, of Venango county.

HOUSE—WIDNEY—At Zanesville, Ohio, Tuesday, May 10th, 1870, by Rev. George H. Webster, Mr. EDWARD HOUSE, of this city, to Miss RUTH A. WIDNEY, of Zanesville.

DIED

TRIMBLE—On Wednesday morning, May 11th, at 8 o'clock, JAMES TRIMBLE, in the 66th year of his age.

BRYAR—On Wednesday morning, 11th instant, FRANK, son of Wm Bryar, aged 14 months.

JOHNSON—On Thursday evening, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, ANNIE E., daughter of Josiah E. and Kate I Johnson, in the 7th year of her age.

ROOK—On Friday night, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, HATTIE BLANCH, youngest daughter of Alex. W. and Harriet L. Rook, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

McCLEAN—At his residence, near Oakland, on Saturday, at 9 a. m., May 7, Mr. SAMUEL McCLEAN, Sr., of the firm of S. McClean & Co., Bankers, in the 58th year of his age.

AIKEN—On Saturday morning, May 7th, at 1½ o'clock, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, youngest son of Alex. and Emily J. Aiken, aged 6 years and 5 months.

WHITMORE—On the evening of the 8th inst., EDWIN F. WHITMORE.

WEST—On Sunday evening, 8th inst., at 7.45, ANNIE M. G., daughter of M. H. and Mary West, of Baldwin tp., in her 19 year.

CRAIG—On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, SAMUEL, youngest son of W. J. and Nancy Craig, aged 6 years and 4 months.

WINSLOW—At Brady's Bend, on 7th inst., at 11½ p. m., Mr. JOSEPH WINSLOW, in the 65th year of his age.

TAYLOR—March 22, 1870, at Shanrod, near Banbridge, county Down, Ireland, AGNES TAYLOR, aged 64 years.

TAYLOR—April 9th, at same place, SUSANNA, wife of Robert Taylor, aged 67 years.

The former was the only sister, the latter, wife of the only surviving brother of John Taylor, Esq., of this city.

The Wear and Tear of Business Life.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residium of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choisest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and antifebrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegatable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burth n. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, and as a spring and summer alterative, there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

To the Ruptured--Why People Complain of Trusses.

The reason is obvious to many persons that wholly arises from ill fitting and ill adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of diseases. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especialy in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by an application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measureably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. [illegible], has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects, and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of piles. Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. No prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure care for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

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